State Library

The Courier-Journal.

VOLUME LXVI. LOUISVILLE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1884. NEW SERIES, NO. 5,526.

CLOTHING.

A PANTALOON SALE

We begin a sale of Pantaloons, to-day at popular prices for fresh and desirable goods.

PANTALOONS.

VERY GOOD. $2 00 $2 50 $3 00 $3 50 $4 00 $4 50 VERY LOW.

The Bargain Suits at $8 50, $10, $12, are going briskly.

H. A. WITHERSPOON,
OAK HALL, FOURTH AND JEFFERSON.

WALL-PAPER, ETC.

NEW SAMPLE BOOKS
—OF—
WALL-PAPER AND BORDERS

Comprising the Best-selling Patterns for
1884,
ARE NOW COMPLETED.

To DEALERS who desire to make selection for SPRING TRADE the Books are sent upon request. We assume payment of express charges for both sending and returning of Books.

JOHN J. McGRATH,
106, 108, 110, 112 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

Universally Prescribed by the Faculty
TAMAR A LAXATIVE AND REFRESHING FRUIT LOZENGE FOR CONSTIPATION, Biliousness, Headache, Cerebral Congestion, etc., Prepared by CRILLON, Sole Proprietor, Pharmacien de Première Classe, Ex-Interne des Hôpitaux de Paris, 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris.
INDIEN Tamar, unlike pills and the usual purgatives, is agreeable to take and never produces irritation.
GRILLON SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
ja12 Sa13-1p

THE COMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM!



Is undoubtedly the most valuable and reliable Veterinary Remedy ever discovered. It has superseded the Actual Cautery or hot iron; produces more than four times the effect of a blister; takes the place of all liniments, and is the safest application ever used, as it is impossible to produce a scar or blemish with it. It is a powerful, active, reliable and safe remedy, that can be manipulated at will for severe or mild effect. Thousands of the best Veterinarians and Horsemen of this country testify to its many wonderful cures and its great practical value. It is also the most economical remedy in use, as one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made. Price $1.50. Sold by druggists, or sent, charges paid, by LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS & CO., Sole Importers and Proprietors, Cleveland, Ohio. ☞ None genuine without it has our signature on the label.
oc15 TuTaSa117&w39

NOTICE.

We have a small boat with which we can get any size pipe or any quality of brick from the top of piles now in the water, and can fill orders promptly. And have elevated large quantities of *Prepared Fire Clay* to our upper floors and can fill orders for same *now*, or after the flood, without delay as heretofore.

W. W. HARRIS,
Third St.

ART GOODS, ETC.

HARD WOOD
Interior Work,
FROM
Our Own or Architects' Drawings.

Doors, Stairways,
Casings, Counters,
Wainscoting, Store Fixtures,
Inlaid Floors, Furniture,

WOOD MANTELS,
TILE HEARTHS AND FACINGS,
Open Fireplaces, Grates, Fenders, Etc.

J. V. ESCOTT & SONS,
521 Fourth Ave.

HOSIERY, ETC.

SLAUGHTER!

The Entire Stock of Elegant Winter Underwear, Winter Hosiery and Gloves OF THE
H. B. HOPKINS STOCK
MUST BE CLOSED OUT AT ONCE.
Store open at 9:30. Dress Trimmings 25c on the dollar.
356 Fourth Ave.

LADIES' BOOTS.

$2.50
Ladies' Kid Fine Button Boots
Reduced from $3 to $2 50. These are big bargains.
CLOTH-TOP BUTTON BOOTS (all wool) $2 50.
HILL'S POPULAR SHOE STORE,
360 Fourth St.,
Second door north of Jefferson Street
ja16 Sa4w1y-1p

PIANOS, ETC.

PIANOS
HINZEN & ROSEN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS
A 1880 dealers in Organs and all kinds of small musical instruments and 5-cent sheet music. No. 410 Market st., near Fourth, Louisville, Ky. ☞ Factory Eighteenth and Grayson sts.

THE NEWS.

INDICATIONS—*For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, warmer fair weather, followed by local rains by Sunday morning, east to south winds, lower barometer.*

NEARLY $3,000 was added to the Board of Trade relief fund yesterday.

FORTY-SIX feet seven inches is the record, and it's a pretty good one for an off year.

GEN. W. T. SPICELY, of Orleans, Ind., a brave soldier in two wars, is dead at New Albany of paralysis.

WENDELL PHILLIPS' will leaves his property, amounting to $350,000, to his widow and adopted daughter.

TWO BRICK boarding-houses crumbled into the water at Cincinnati yesterday, and ten persons were drowned.

CONGRESS made an additional appropriation of $200,000 yesterday, making a total of $500,000 for the general relief of the water-cursed citizens along the Ohio valley.

THE river is falling rapidly at Cincinnati and all the way above for 100 miles. It seems well nigh impossible for the water to climb any higher here with this state of affairs at and beyond Cincinnati.

THE flood of caucuses at Frankfort has subsided, and the Legislature will now begin work on the driftwood. A good many axes have been ground already, and the Solons ought to make a short task of it.

THE Mississippi River Improvement Commission is in session at St. Louis. They have allotted $400,000 each to Plum Point and Lake Providence, $80,000 for Memphis and $50,000 for general service.

MRS. CARRIE HUNTER, wife of JAMES M. HUNTER, a wealthy farmer and stock-raiser, was shot and killed while eating dinner with her family, near Rogersville Junction, Tenn., by some unknown assassin.

COL. W. T. B. SOUTH, of Frankfort, was nominated by the Democratic legislative caucus last night Warden of the State Penitentiary. On the fourth and last ballot the vote stood: W. T. B. SOUTH, 64; R. M. RODMAN, of Daviess county, 55.

SEVERAL members of the committee appointed to secure, if possible, the National Democratic Convention for this city leave for Washington to-day. They will be met there by other influential Kentuckians, and an organized effort will be made to secure the convention for this city.

PRINCE BISMARCK has returned to the German Minister at Washington the resolutions of condolence offered by TOM OCHILTREE and passed by the American Congress over Herr LASKER'S death, with the comment that LASKER'S position in Germany was not such as to justify the action.

COL. HUNT, the millionaire lumberman, who died recently in Roscommon county, Mich., has indicated by his will that at least two American humorists shall wax fat and funny. He bequeathed $5,000 each to ELI PERKINS and JOSH BILLINGS and $5,000 to CAROLINE BROWN, the mother of ARTEMUS WARD.

IN the Danville investigation at Washington the negroes are all swearing one way. They claim that none of the darkies were armed, and that the white men slaughtered them like sheep. The white witnesses substantiate one another in their evidence, which is diametrically opposed to that given by the negroes. They hold that the shooting was all done in self-defense.

THE map upon this page shows the Ohio river and its tributaries from Pittsburgh to Cairo. These streams added together would make a river 4,450 miles long. When it is considered that they drain the entire Ohio valley, into which has fallen in the past twelve days enough rain to cover it to a depth of eight inches, no wonderment need be expressed that the Ohio has flooded this whole section.

WIRE WAIFS.

WILLIAMS & GRANT'S flouring mills, at Renick, Mo., burned. Loss, $12,000; insured for half.

THE new registration of the voters of Norfolk, Va., shows 2,935 colored and 2,922 white voters.

HUTTON & SON'S flouring mill, Pokagon, Mich., burned Thursday night. Loss, $15,000; insured for $8,000.

THE O'NEILL wagon shop at Cortland, N. Y., burned. The shops are insured for $70,000; stock insured for $34,000.

THE building and stock of Jacob Kolberg, general merchandise, Macon, Miss., burned. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $25,000.

THE will of Wendell Phillips makes no public bequests, his property, $250,000 in value, being devised to his widow and adopted daughter.

THE Philadelphia *Medical News* says that Gen. Grant is doing very well, although his recovery from the effects of his fall has been delayed by rheumatism.

A PREMATURE explosion in the quarry at Reymann's brewery, Wheeling, W. Va., last evening at 6 o'clock killed Leon Hordt and John Leopold and fatally hurt an unknown German.

Killed by His Wife.

(Special to the Courier-Journal.)

CUTHBERT, GA., Feb. 15.—Thursday night Geo. Dunaway was shot by his wife. During the night one of his children commenced fretting, when he got up to quiet it. He whipped it a little, and, his wife becoming enraged, got up in the dark, and with but few more words, got her pistol, walked close to him, and, sticking it to his left side, fired, the ball striking a lower rib, and glancing, penetrated the upper bowels, inflicting a fatal wound.

Hanged in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—The *Picayune's* Plaquemine special says Thomas Benton, colored, was hanged to-day, in the presence of 2,000 people, for the murder of Robert Duggan, July 8, 1883. When the drop fell a shudder ran through the crowd, and women shrieked and some fainted.

A Heavy Mortgage.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—The *Herald's* Taunton special says: The Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph Company has made a mortgage for $10,000,000 to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York.

THE HALT.

After Its Greatest Effort to Lower All Previous Records, the River

Terminates Its Destructive Boom and Comes to a Standstill.

This Year's Mark 46 Feet 7 Inches, two Feet and One Inch Above Last February.

The Waves and the Current Continue Their Work of Destruction in the Flooded District.

Thousands of People Visit the Scenes of Devastation to Look at the Pitiful Picture of Disaster.

All of Shawneetown Under Water, and Deserted by Its Population.

Jeffersonville Again Recites the Story of the Malancholy Situation of Its Homeless Citizens.

Charitable Individuals and Corporations Feeding the Hungry and Caring for the Destitute.

THE FLOOD BELOW LOUISVILLE.

Men may come and men may go, but the flood goes on forever. Yesterday closed another dreary day of cheerless waiting and suffering on the falls. Its coming did not bring the long looked-for declination of the waters, nor did its ending. It did not even record that the water had come to a standstill.

The day was clear and cold, with a keen wind, which shifted around toward the east shortly after dark. The sun shone bright and clear, but there was no warmth in its beams, and the chilly brightness made the day a typical midwinter one. The streets were frozen, and the people who had to venture out did so with all the wrappings which they could secure. Thick, woolly overcoats for men, sables and cloaks of sealskin and every other costly fur for women were seen everywhere. Nor were they superfluous, though the day was not so cold as the one which preceded it.

And the fatal river, to which all eyes were turned, and in which the interests of millions of people were wrapped, preserved its steady rise all the day. It was hoped that the upward course would be checked at least by noon, but without adequate foundation. The hair's breadth, which was all that was required to float long inundated houses, was reached and passed, and dwelling after dwelling rose from its foundations to float at their mercy on the waves.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning the first of the daily readings on the canal gauge showed a depth of 46 feet 5½ inches. When the next was taken, at 1:30, it showed 46 feet 6 inches, with a prospect for a further rise. At 5:30 there had been added exactly half an inch, and at 9:30 the reading was 46 feet 7 inches. At 3 o'clock this morning the record by the canal marks was exactly the same.

The reading of the thermometer in the morning at 6:25 o'clock was 20°. The temperature rose steadily, the maximum being 39.5°, the mean 29.2°, and the last observation 34°. The velocity of the wind was a little less than 6 miles an hour, the maximum being 10, and coming from the southeast.

THIS FLOOD.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE SIGNAL SERVICE SHOWING THE STAGE OF WATER.

The table which follows is taken from the official records of the Signal Service station. The observer at Louisville measures the depth of water at the head of the canal three times a day after it reaches the danger line (24 feet above low-water mark), and the following is the record for the days named:

DATE.	7 A. M. Ft.	7 A. M. In.	2:25 P. M. Ft.	2:25 P. M. In.	9:25 P. M. Ft.	9:25 P. M. In.
January 29	.....	.....	7	4	.....	.....
January 30	.....	.....	8	0	.....	.....
January 31	.....	.....	11	0	.....	.....
February 1	.....	.....	13	7	.....	.....
February 2	.....	.....	16	10	.....	.....
February 3	.....	.....	21	7	.....	.....
February 4	.....	.....	24	0	24	8
February 5	29	0	27	8	29	2
February 6	31	8	34	1	35	0
February 7	37	7	38	5	39	3
February 8	39	4	39	8	40	2
February 9	40	3	40	5	40	4
February 10	40	4	44	4	40	6
February 11	40	9	41	1	41	6
February 12	41	10	42	4	42	10
February 13	43	4	44	0	44	0
February 14	45	2	45	7	45	11½
February 15	46	5½	46	6¼	46	7

THE EAST END.

THE ADDITIONAL WATER INVADES HOUSES ALONG THE BEARGRASS VALLEY.

The city waded through another day of flood excitement yesterday without manifesting any evidence of being satisfied. As the water slackened its onward march there was a universal desire to see it start back, and hundreds of citizens tried for hours to persuade themselves that the flood was at an end. The intersection of Shelby and Broadway was covered early in the day, and the gazing throng watched eagerly to see the water hesitate, falter and fall back, and frequently a rumor that it had struck its last lick was passed through the crowd. Residents in that vicinity were not so exultant, however, and kept a sharp look-out on the gauges that had been set early in the morning. They soon realized that there was but a slight halt in its advance, and they began to construct coffer dams on the sidewalk on both sides of Broadway, above Shelby. By 2 o'clock it was seen by the marks that a rise of two inches had taken place from 7 o'clock in the morning, and they saw what advantage had been gained by the damming process. The cellar walls resisted the seepage, and the only danger was from the back-water over the sidewalks, and this trouble was fought off by the extension of the dams. The same course might have been pursued at Logan street with great advantage, but as it was not thought of in time, the cellars and ground floors were flooded on the south side of Broadway, but on the north side the residences were sufficiently elevated to be considered safe, but the front entrance had to be abandoned, and egress and ingress sought through the back way. On Shelby and Campbell streets the water was nearly up to Keller street, and Garden street, that which skirts the west bank of Beargrass, was just out of the water. At Baxter-avenue bridge, which is the highest structure over the creek, and which was considered above any possible high-water mark, it kept advancing little by little, until the waves met at the slight elevation between the street railroad tracks at 3 o'clock.

East of Baxter avenue the only crossing place was at the railroad bridge at Pocahontas street, and a temporary passenger depot was located on the Story-avenue side of the water. On Frankfort avenue the water entered the cottages and took possession. A lady tried to make her way back into her little home on a plank, but, when about midway between the window and the elevated sidewalk, the plank broke and she fell in the front yard waist deep in water. Officer Dennis Smith went to her assistance and helped her out.

THE SITUATION AT THE POINT

was unchanged, except in the matter of wrecked residences. A tour of the flooded district revealed the fact that fifteen or eighteen more houses had left their moorings and turned topsy-turvey in the deep waters. The retreat from increasing dangers was kept up until only five or six families remain on the Point and they are in the most substantial houses, which they deem strong enough to resist wind, wave and water. The No. 10 engine-house is on a shallow lot, which extends back and opens on a small street, which is flooded and the water is up in the gate of the engine-house yard. The entire river front presents the same scene of thrilling excitement that has prevailed during the past few days and every incident is caught up by the crowds of spectators, who seem eager to witness everything that transpires.

At the gas-works the pumps continued to draw off the seepage that collects around the gas holders. The fire-engine was not needed yesterday and surrendered the task to the facilities provided beforehand. The intelligence that the river was at a stand was received joyfully, but a close watch was kept on the marks, and late in the afternoon the gauge showed that the water was creeping slowly up on the top course of bricks on the dam. The work of building it higher then begun, with the determination to make it available for protection against whatever might come.

At the Bremaker-Moore paper-mill, the coffer dam continued to keep back the flood, but there was no let up in pushing on the work. The steam siphons were still able to keep out the seepage and leakage, and with the dam three inches above the water victory seemed to have perched upon the banner of the toilers. Earnestly they watched the tide to see how much longer it would continue to advance, and patiently they awaited the announcement of final success.

THE CITY FRONT.

BUT LITTLE CHANGE BETWEEN FIRST AND THE BRIDGE.

On the city front from First street to the bridge, but little of a startling nature occurred. Nearly all the houses have been vacated, and the occupants are scattered all over the city, at the houses of friends and at the various relief stations. There is consequently but little work to be done by the boats in that quarter, and the chief interest is centered in the upper and lower districts. A sick woman named Mrs. Bennet was removed from the second-story of a house on Fourth street yesterday afternoon and carried to a place of safety. The house in which she lived is in a very shaky condition and threatens to fall down at any moment. A number of coal offices and other little buildings were floated away yesterday, but no great damage was done. The Life-savers moved several more families out of O'Neil's and Carter's alleys, and the remaining few from the tenement houses on Bullitt street.

BELOW THE BRIDGE.

THE GREAT DESTRUCTION IN SHIPPINGPORT AND PORTLAND.

The loss in the lower part of the city yesterday was greater than the day before. Although the water was but little higher, the waves and current seemed much stronger, and played sad havoc with the houses. The low valley below the road leading to Shippingport from Twenty-sixth street, known as "Happy Hollow," is in a terrible condition. Ordinarily it is a very pretty place to live, and about fifty houses had been built in it. The whole place was flooded several days ago, but no serious destruction took place until the immense body of water above waned over the road leading to the bridge, and had a clear sweep at the houses. The current there is so swift that only the most daring venture through it with a strong boat. At first the water from above washed lazily over the hill, but it did not require much time to tear a large gap in the embankment, through which the stream flowed in uncontrollable fury. Yesterday afternoon there was not a single house, except the Canal Exchange, which was partially protected, that was not moved from its original foundation. Clear down to the mouth of the canal, where the water found an outlet into the river, nothing but destruction could be seen. Houses were turned upside down and moving around in the eddy. Ropes were torn off and out-buildings demolished, and the surface of the water was covered with floating doors and pieces of houses mingled with the driftwood from above. The eye found no relief on the other side of the canal, for there the remnants of the suburb of Shippingport loomed up and showed equally as

GREAT DESTRUCTION.

The supply department was moved yesterday from Capt. Adams' house to the No. 6 engine-house, as the former place is now completely surrounded, and is accessible only by means of boats. Nearly all trace of the new bridge in Shippingport is lost, and the water is over the railings of the one at the foot of the street. Nearly every tree which adorns the island on the other side of the cement mill has some portion of a dwelling or piece of furniture lamied against it, and the boats catching driftwood reaped a rich harvest. One of them was seen coming into shore in the afternoon, towing some bulky-looking object by a line, which on closer inspection proved to be a fine wardrobe which had floated down from some point above, and any number of chairs were fished out of the piles of timber.

An old man named Alec Folwell was found yesterday in the third story of the old Porter house, where he has been quartered since the flood. He has been a resident of Shippingport as far back as the memory of man runs, and was one of the prominent characters in the flood of 1832. When requested to move to a place of greater safety the old man shook his head and said: "I have been here since long before '32, and have been in every flood. I have never moved out yet and don't propose to. I thought that we would never see another flood like the one we had last year, but this one kinder knocks me out."

The severe waves and wind of Thursday seemed to but fully prepare the houses in Shippingport for what was coming, and yesterday nearly every hour witnessed the departure of somebody's house for parts unknown. The number of houses that have been swept away or destroyed in this quarter is simply remarkable, and it is feared that the worst has not come yet. Every day the current is slowly and surely getting in its work of undermining the foundations of the buildings and the ruin is not fully accomplished yet.

HOUSES DESTROYED.

The following is as complete a list of the houses that floated away from Shippingport and Happy Hollow yesterday as could be obtained. A large number of buildings have been completely covered, and no one knows what has been their fate:

Chas. Graff's house, a neat little cottage, was floated out into the river and passed from sight.

Mrs. Bishop's house, a handsome two-story structure, was broken in two and the pieces lodged in the driftwood.

Lawrence Diedrich's house and work-shop were completely exterminated and not a trace of them was left. He does not even know where they drifted to.

Peter Black, the lock-master of the canal, lost his residence, fence and out-houses, which were carried nearly a mile distant.

Worden Carr was a very heavy sufferer, as two of his fine houses in the center of Shippingport were carried away and another was overturned. He also lost some goods which were stowed up stairs.

Mrs. Woodruff moved out of her residence a few days ago, and the building, it was thought, was firmly anchored and weighted down, but it broke loose from all moorings yesterday and drifted out into the swift current. It turned over there and rolled around for a while, then went quietly down the river.

A cottage belonging to William Black was moved from its foundations and firmly wedged between two trees about a quarter of a mile further down the stream.

Alec. Morrison's two-story frame house was wrecked and broken into several pieces by the current, the roof being carried in one direction and the body of the house in another.

Jas. Thomas' residence was carried about 200 yards down the river and turned upside down.

Frank Drake's cottage was broken into three pieces, and landed below the mouth of the canal.

Mrs. Seymour owned two nice residences in "Happy Hollow," but is unable to tell where her property is located now. The last seen of the largest house was below Mattingly's distillery, and the other is supposed to be lodged some distance below.

THE END OF SHIPPINGPORT.

A number of other casualties of less importance were reported, and a number of other houses probably took a journey down the river during the night. When the waters do fall, and the land again comes to view, the village will present a sorry sight indeed. It is safe to say that Shippingport has received its death-blow. A great many persons whose property has been swept away have announced their intention of never building there again. "I do not think that more than a third of the people will ever live there again," remarked a gentleman. "They will have to build new houses anyhow, and we will certainly hunt a better location. This thing of being washed out every year is more than the poor people can stand." This will give a faint idea of the situation as it was last night, but there is no telling what changes will take place to-day.

AT PORTLAND

the prospects are not a particle brighter, and houses were swept away in numbers yesterday. In the afternoon the tugboat Osceola came down the river with a barge to remove the whisky at Mattingly's, and did great damage. The boat ran at full speed and the waves raised were very very strong. Capt. Adams was of the opinion that $500 would not cover the damage that was done. Several destitute families were found in some of the houses yesterday by the relief-boat, and one particular case of a particularly distressing nature came to light. On High street, near Twenty-ninth, a tent had been erected on the commons, and a poor family, driven from home in Shippingport, was quartered there. The family consists of a crippled man, his wife and five children. The mother was confined a few weeks ago, and is lying at the point of death. For some reason or other no word was sent to the relief station, and they have had only a scant allowance of food and fuel. Yesterday a vacant house was procured and they were moved into it and properly cared for.

RUDD AVENUE VACATED.

All the people living on the south side of Rudd avenue move four yesterday and last night. Although the water is not yet up in their houses to any serious extent, they have determined to prepare for the worst.

The crowd of persons making application at the relief station for assistance was larger than upon any day yet, and an additional supply of rations had to be sent for in the afternoon.

The number of houses which floated away yesterday makes a long list, and a great many more were overturned. It is said that when the water falls there will not be a sound house left in the flooded district, as they will settle back and in all likelihood be turned over. Two street cars were washed out of the shed on Front street yesterday afternoon and floated down against Mattingly's distillery, where they were caught and anchored.

Another of Charles Schriber's houses on Front street was drifted down the river, and landed some distance below.

Officer Disney's large frame stable, in the first alley north of Missouri avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth, was washed away, and tore things up promiscuously. It first struck a little frame cottage, tearing it loose from its foundation, overturned several out-houses and broke down any amount of fencing. It finally stuck between two houses, where it now remains.

Mrs. Buehwa lost two houses, which were situated at Thirty-fourth and Missouri avenue. One of them was totally destroyed, and the other drifted out of reach.

Frank Merche's stable, which was originally situated in "Happy Hollow," came floating down into Portland, in the afternoon, and seriously damaged several frame sheds, and sunk a skiff, which was in its road.

A NOVEL SIGHT

was witnessed by a large number of persons yesterday. An old German who owns a little house on Front street has been in mortal terror for the past few days, for fear it would float away. He accordingly secured a boat, and rowing out to where the building was located, climbed upon the roof. He then began tearing down the chimneys, and carrying the brick and mortar down a ladder, dumped it in through the window. When asked its object, he replied that he was weighting his house down so that it would not move.

Some gentlemen rowed out to the Canal Exchange yesterday and found the water in the second story. The proprietor had moved his bar-room from the ground floor, and was found sitting with his feet upon the stove in about ten inches of water, a perfect Micawber. He had his bed elevated on four chairs, and announced his intention of "sticking it out."

The platform which Mr. Planz had erected out to his grocery at Thirty-third and Rudd avenue was washed away yesterday, and a line of boats were running out from the shore all day.

The life-savers have done good work in aid of the destitute in Portland, and every call for aid has been promptly answered. They have furnished a large quantity of provisions and distributed some themselves.

The same can be said of the lower part of Portland as was said of Shippingport—that is, that the town has been irreparably damaged. A large number of persons have announced their intention of seeking quarters elsewhere, and will not rebuild their houses.

WASHED OUT.

The following is a list of the people who have been compelled to move from the south side of Rudd avenue in the past two days:

Edward Jecker.	Frank Motsch.
Mrs. J. M. Blakemore.	John J. Hewitt.
Daniel J. Dimock.	Mrs. Sally James.
Henry Shaue.	O. B. Evans.
Joseph Reinhardt.	Charles Turner.
Jas. Robinson.	Edward Wilson.
John Fisher.	Edward Gibson.
Clinton Harris.	Jas. S. England.
Mrs. M. Lansing.	Chas. J. Williams.
Leon Simms.	Wm. Whitlow.
Daniel Barr.	Louis Hetzenter.
Erm Lloyd.	Wm. E. Smith.
Mrs. Rosa Craig.	Chas. Ellis.
Henry Dennis.	Henry G. Duckwall.
Wm. H. Campbell.	Mrs. D. Weber.
Chas. Jones.	Hiram Kirk.
Wm. Borland.	Mrs. Josephine Wakeus.
Louis Hasselbach.	Geo. W. Irwin.
Lee S. Johnson.	James Harris.
John Bledsoe.	Joseph Helinger.
Mrs. C. S. Hostetter.	

The Baptist church on Rudd avenue, which was lifted from its foundation on Thursday, was turned partially over yesterday, and will probably float away.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

RELIEF COMING IN ABUNDANTLY, AND THE DEMAND ABOUT EQUAL TO THE SUPPLY.

Probably by this morning the river will be at a stand, having risen twenty-two inches higher than last year, and it is well to call attention to the exact condition of the river as it stood with relation to this city at a late hour last night. The water reached at 8 o'clock last evening from the west side of Jeffersonville and Ohio falls north on the river front to the upper end of Port Fulton, a distance of three miles, and from the river north on Spring street to the center of Spring Hill, a distance of three-quarters of a mile. The only part of the city out of water is between the north end of Indiana avenue, near the J., M. and I. track, and the rear part of the city near the rear end of the car-works. There is not a street, alley or public highway in the city which is not under water in some place. A person can imagine how it must be when it is stated that the water covered last night nine-tenths of the residences in the city proper. This is after a careful estimate. Of course the water does not reach to the second story of a majority of the houses, but it does not make any material difference about this. A person is certainly homeless who is obliged to stay in the second story of a building all surrounded by six or ten feet of water, with no means of securing aid excepting with small and ilty-shaped boats, with every grocery in the city, excepting six, closed, and every butcher-shop and drug store in the same fix. People seem to be contented, however, and some of them are measurably happy. The members of one family, near the reporter's office, last night were singing "Life on the Ocean Wave," accompanied by a piano, while there was six feet of water on the floor. A colored family out at the end of Indiana avenue, consisting of sixteen persons, were taken from the second story of a house, as the water was coming upon them. When the skiffs pulled up two of them had accordeons and one a fiddle. They had music all the time until the water reached the second floor. This illustrates how some people can feel. Many others are despondent, seeing their property wash away, their furniture and bedding destroyed probably for the second time within a year. Nearly all of the merchants were secured this year, and are confident that they can at least do as well as last.

The responses to the appeals for aid have been very generous from all quarters up to this time. Nothing has been asked by the committee excepting provisions. The supply of coal is very scant, and if the weather was colder the suffering would be great. Many cases of distress were made known yesterday, and abundance of aid given. Physicians visit all of the school-houses, churches and other public places every day. There are ten or twelve sick in the Rose Hill school building, and others are reported ill in various places.

It was a curious sight to see the crowd about the commissaries yesterday. All came with baskets, a majority of them colored people, some with brass watch chains dangling down their fobs. The procession moved away all day with bacon, bread and coffee. Of course no distinction was made on account of color. All who say they are suffering are given something, and probably a thousand calls were made yesterday. This thing will be kept up for fully a week, as it will be that time before people can move back. The damage to property has been greater than before, and all will be confusion when the water begins to go down. Mayor Glass received the following yesterday:

OFFERS OF AID.

From Columbus:
Will send on train No. 4 cooked provisions. Meet H. Duffy at train.

From Richmond, Ind.:
What is most needed? We want to help you all we can. Do you need money, clothing or provisions? WM. H. BECKLE, Chairman Relief Committee.

From Indianapolis:
How much provisions have you received from other places to-day? Have ordered car sent you from New Castle. Can furnish you coffee, bread and meat to-night. J. A. CLOSSER.

From Richmond, Ind.:
We are loading three cars of provisions for Jeffersonville, Aurora and Lawrenceburg. I will go with them. J. J. FINNEY.

From Indianapolis:
Sent bread this morning. Will ship to-night from here 3,000 loaves of bread and 2,500 pounds of meat, also a car of provisions from Muncie. J. A. CLOSSER.

From New Castle:
Car load of provisions, bedding and clothing will reach you to-day. What is needed mostly now. Answer. G. W. BURKE.

From Terre Haute:
The Board of Trade is loading a car with flour, coffee, meat and crackers for you. It will start to-day. McKenna will hurry it along. R. G. HARVEY, Vice President.

From Congressman Stockslager:
Have just passed joint resolution appropriating $200,000 for flood sufferers. Let me know what I can do. S. M. STOCKSLAGER.

Richmond sends word that her City Council has appropriated $5,000 for the flood sufferers, and as Jeffersonville is one of the places where aid is most needed the Mayor is ordered to let the wants be made known.

A large amount of clothing and provisions were received yesterday and distributed to the commissaries. Twenty-five boats are engaged in carrying supplies, and the work is done actively and efficiently. A corps of clerks is engaged in the work of taking down the names of those who receive aid and the amount of rations they get. Two days' rations were given yesterday to those who applied. Goods to the amount of twenty-five cents constitute a ration.

FLOOD NOTES.

—Houses will be cheap down town after this flood is over.

—Mrs. Jas. K. Marsh is still alive, but her death is expected at any time.

—Capt. Barmore has been successful in saving nearly all of his timber.

—On Market street, near James Burke's residence, the water is 13 feet deep.

—Every church in the city is under water. There will be no services to-morrow.

—It was said Jeffersonville could not recover from the last flood, but she did.

—One hundred people are being accommodated at the Court-house during the flood.

—The wife of Stephen Gibbs gave birth to a fine boy last night. He will call him Noah.

—It will take 4,000 rations a day to supply the demands made upon the commissaries.

—Dr. W. D. Fouts is quite ill, having contracted a severe cold during the recent rains visiting patients.

—There is twelve feet of water over Warder Park, on Spring street. Promenades are made only in skiffs.

—But very few valentines passed through the Post-office this year. We will all get a valentine some other year.

—The water crept up on the floors of the car-shops Thursday night, necessitating the shutting down of the institution.

—Father Schnell, of Columbus, came down with a load of provisions yesterday, which were distributed to the needy.

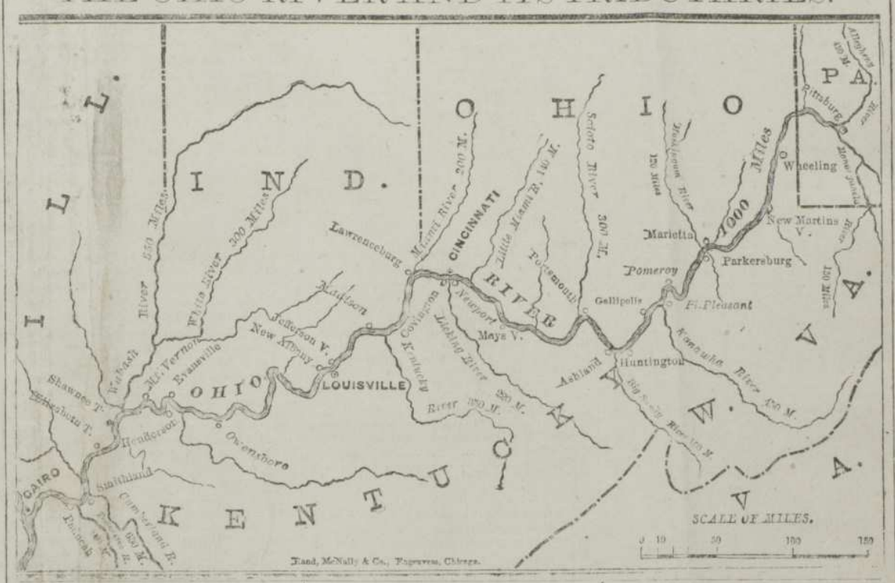
—A man with a pair of opera glasses passed up Court avenue yesterday discussing the opera. He could not understand why there should be any suffering.

—Mrs. Kemp, a widow living below the bridge hill, was moved into a J., M. and I. railroad box car by the railroad crew yesterday. Her wants were supplied.

—Water covered Mr. M. V. McCann's parlor floor to the depth of several inches last evening. On Wednesday evening a wedding reception was held in the parlor.

—Mr. Coots moved his coffin factory into

THE OHIO RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.



the court-house a few days ago. There are twenty families in the court-house, and some of them are sleeping in the coffins.

—The Howards have been successful so far in saving their big Anchor-line steamer now on the ways. They have several hundred tons of pig-iron weighting her down.

—The supply of beef cattle has entirely given out on this side, and butchers who moved to the hill are arranging to kill their cattle in Louisville and supply the trade.

—Fresh pump water sold for 25 cents a gallon on Spring street yesterday. It can be had for nothing down on Missouri avenue if a person has a skiff, but skiffs come high.

—Trustee Eugene Stealey has a good crew with him giving aid to the suffering. Tom Fanning and Jas. Porter have charge of his boat, and all three have done excellent service.

—A COURIER-JOURNAL reporter dropped in at Elder Simco's colored Baptist church, on Indiana avenue, last evening, and there was just eleven feet six inches of water over the pulpit.

—Mr. Geo. Putzler, who lives down town, has four good hogs up in the second story of his residence. When the reporter went by yesterday the hogs were gazing over toward Kentucky.

—The engines of the J., M. and I. Company are stationed at Cementville during the flood. Ticket Agent Lorenz is stopping for a few days in a box-car near the Government depot.

—It is impossible to deliver the COURIER-JOURNAL to all the subscribers on account of the difficulty in reaching residences in skiffs. This will be obviated in a few days. The COURIER-JOURNAL is sold on the streets everywhere.

—It costs 20 cents to get across the street from the Indiana office of the COURIER-JOURNAL to the telephone stairway. If the reporter should attempt to walk over, the cost would be much greater, as the water is six feet deep. There is no use of grumbling in a case of this kind.

—The water covered the floors of many residences last night whose inmates had congratulated themselves that they were above the high-water mark of last year. In this way many thousands of dollars were lost. Many others placed their goods on trestles to reach just above the 1883 mark. All of those persons lost their goods. Pianos suffered most.

—It would be in better taste for young persons who have no business out to remain at home, and not block up the way of boats carrying relief. This is no time for pleasure excursions. Few if any of those who ride out for pleasure realize that if this water remains here two weeks they will be glad to get even a piece of fat bacon and a cracker for a day's rations.

—The Jeffersonville Depot of the Quartermaster's Department is unable to work on account of the water, from the fact that no shipments can be made. The water has not reached the depot within six feet. It was a wise man that located the depot there. If the water reached the depot, the loss would be a couple of millions to the United States; but the United States could stand it.

—The congregation of St. Paul's Episcopal church will worship to-morrow morning on the steamer Gray Eagle. The church is four feet under water. Father Audran, of St. Augustine's church, will read mass in the second story of the school-house. Those who wish to go to mass will be obliged to have a skiff to get near the stairway, as there is six feet four inches of water at the bottom of the stairs.

NEW ALBANY.

THE MARK OF LAST YEAR MOVED UPWARD TWENTY INCHES.

The river came to a stand yesterday afternoon and the mark of 1883, was moved up twenty inches. The water came up during Thursday night about eight inches, and rose from one-third to one-quarter of an inch an hour during the morning. It is probable that before morning a sharp decline will have set in and then trouble will ensue. Many houses in the flooded districts, which have been lifted from their foundations will be apt to settle down in such a way as to rack them badly. Then the poor people who have been compelled to flee will have to make a large outlay to repair their little property and make it habitable. Fencing all gone, will have to be replaced, and papering and painting will follow as more of the expenses.

The destruction of property in the past few days has been quite serious. Thursday night the handsome two-story residence on the farm of Mrs. Charles Taylor, one and a half miles below the city, on the river, floated away and was caught at the Musan farm. The barns, out-houses and fencing were also swept away clean. Mrs. Taylor lost her furniture and farm implements, and her losses will foot up $5,000. Last year, owing to the front bank caving after the flood, she was compelled to move her house back two hundred yards. The new site was where the strongest current swept over the land. Last year her daughter, Mrs. Friedley, who died a month ago, was taken out of the house very ill of consumption. She was transferred to the ferryboat, and it was two days after the boat returned before she could be brought ashore. A house on West Main street, where she was taken, caught fire, and it was with difficulty that Mrs. Friedley was removed. Certainly Mrs. Taylor's misfortunes are enough for one woman to bear.

Carr's cooper-shop, on the river bank, above Eighteenth street, was wrecked Thursday night by the flood.

Tom Taylor's house, above Vincennes street, floated off, and lodged in Vincennes street.

The barns of Mike Burns and Owen Taggert, below the city, have gone away. The residence of Mr. Lane, in the same neighborhood, was wrecked in the rear, part of the house raising up. The barn and out-houses went a few days ago.

The fruit-jar warehouse of the Glass-works was partly wrecked, and a lot of fruit-jars floated away.

The office of Force & Co.'s Hickory mill floated away yesterday, but was secured.

A large crowd of people gathered at the corner of Oak and Vincennes streets yesterday morning to see the three-story brick store-room of Joseph Renn fall. The water from the river had unsettled the foundations, and the walls were badly cracked. The house was likely to fall at any time, but could do no personal damage, as the people had moved out.

FLOOD NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Capt. C. H. Meekin, Chairman of the Relief Committee, yesterday received a telegram from Mose Kahn, fireman of Bloomington, instructing him to draw on the firemen for $250 in addition to the $50 previously sent, for the use of the flood sufferers. Mayor Richards also received a check for $25 from William Meyer & Co., Louisville, for the flood sufferers.

Mayor Richards yesterday received an order from Gen. Saxton to purchase rations amounting to $1,500 on account of the Government for distribution among the flood sufferers below the city, hence to Knob creek. The supply depot for these people will be opened at East Main and Third streets. Harry Chambers will be in charge.

The Mayor has also been ordered by Gen. Saxton to purchase supplies to the amount of $1,000 for distribution among citizens of this city. He also received a check for $500 from the Terre Haute Board of Trade. Telegrams from Crawfordsville, Bloomington, Indianapolis and other points were received, tendering aid in money or provisions.

The L., N. A. and C. R. R. Co. was compelled to load their passengers at East Fourth street yesterday. The water in the depot was three feet eight inches deep, drowning out the fires in the furnaces. A freight train was compelled to back in and haul the dead passenger train out. The platform in the depot was afloat.

The street cars on Spring street were compelled to transfer in wagons from West Third to Main street.

The glass-works will start up as soon as the river falls enough to show the furnaces.

Hundreds of people visited the Knobs yesterday to see the flood.

The McHarry will leave Sixth street this afternoon and also Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

GEN. SAXTON'S CHARGE.

THE MATTIE HAYS GOES DOWN THE RIVER WITH SUPPLIES—A BOAT TO GO UP THIS MORNING.

Quartermaster General Saxton is in constant communication with the Secretary of War concerning the condition of the inhabitants of the Lower Ohio valley, and in obedience to orders from the War Department, he chartered the steamer Mattie Hays yesterday to go to the relief of the people between Louisville and Shawneetown. At 10 o'clock the boat steamed out under command of Maj. E. B. Kirk, of the Quartermaster's department, with 75,000 Government rations. At 2:30 P. M. the following telegram was received by Gen. Saxton:

WEST POINT, KY., Feb. 15.—Stopped at Bridgeport, but found no one in distress. This entire town is flooded and the people are in a deplorable condition. Will issue 3,000 rations, but more relief will be needed soon. E. B. KIRK.

The Mattie Hays will hasten down the river, stopping at large towns only, and returning, will make a close search for people in distress, so that additional provision may be made for their relief.

Last night Gen. Saxton dispatched Capt. A. B. McGowan, Recruiting Officer at this port, to Evansville, with instructions to charter a steamboat and obtain a cargo of rations and go to the relief of the people between that point and Cairo. This morning the steamer Reindeer, Capt. Irwin Dugan, master, will take on 50,000 rations and proceed up the river, under command of Capt. W. W. Daugherty, Recruiting Officer at Indianapolis. The relief party will proceed as far as Madison, Ind., and seek out and succor the sufferers wherever they can be found. Gov. Knott expressed a desire to send a representative on the trip, to extend State relief on the Kentucky side of the river, and it is probable that some one from this city will be assigned to the duty, as the boat will leave before an official can come from Frankfort. Capt. Devan will send a picked crew of life savers and a life-boat to aid in the distribution of the supplies and visit isolated points that can not be reached by the steamer.

The rations sent out for distribution consist of meat, flour, meal, bread, coffee, tea, sugar, beans, rice, potatoes and onions.

The following telegrams were received last night:

ROCKPORT, IND., Feb. 15.—*Gen. R. Saxton, Louisville:* We have 2,000 flood sufferers in this vicinity who need flour, meat, meal, sugar, coffee and tea. Five hundred need clothing.
B. M. TAYLOR.
President of Board of Trustees, and Chairman of Relief Committee.

METROPOLIS, ILL., Feb. 15.—*Gen. R. Saxton:* Very few families forced from their houses at this place, and nothing lost or in danger in the county. We thank the Government for its kind offer, and you for your thoughtfulness, but respectfully decline the proposed aid. Our City Council and County Board are amply able and will provide for all who may need.
J. P. MORRIS, Mayor.
J. C. WILLIS, Chm'n County Board.

Last night the Secretary of War authorized Gen. Saxton to expend $2,500 more around the falls, and $1,500 will be sent to sufferers to-day between New Albany and Bridgeport.

LOCAL RELIEF.

THE GOOD WORK WHICH A NUMBER OF PRIVATE CITIZENS ARE DOING.

A good day's work was done at the Jefferson-street relief station yesterday, and those in charge were kept busy constantly. A number of persons have been of the opinion that this station was supplied with money by the city. This depot is maintained by subscriptions from charitable citizens, and not a dollar of the city's money has been used. Too much praise can not be given to the ladies of the Flower Mission, as they have worked nobly. All day yesterday a committee was going through the flooded tenement houses in O'Neil's alley and along the city wharf. These buildings are chiefly occupied by colored people, who live in the most miserable fashion. The small-pox has recently been raging there, but these noble women do not seem to regard the danger, and many a hungry mouth was filled and starving family made happy by them yesterday. Rations were dealt out at the station yesterday to 230 familes, or 1,250 persons, as there was scarcely a family supplied which was composed of less than five persons. A quantity of coal was also distributed by the wagons of the Fire Department.

The following contributions were received yesterday:

J. Wolf, 100 loaves of bread.
Phil Steinmetz, barrel of potatoes.
Kentucky Market Company, 10 lbs meat.
H. Kraft, 50 lbs meat.
Chas. Fost, 50 lbs beef.
F. Hoefer, 500 loaves of bread.
John Queen, 2 bbls potatoes.
Unknown, children's clothing.
H. H. Lademaker, beans, peas, etc.
J. T. Macauley, box of blankets.
Robt. Kilgore, 300 loaves of bread.
J. T. Lanham, 28 loaves of bread.
Mrs. Dr. Standiford, wagon-load of provisions.
Philip Judge, 100 pounds of fresh meat.
Pupils of Fifth-ward School, wagon-load of provisions.
John Meyer, 2 barrels of potatoes.
Unknown Lady, lot of clothing.
Mrs. Steele, clothing.

All the clothing, blankets, etc., were placed in the hands of the ladies of the Flower Mission, and will be distributed by them.

THE KNIGHTS OF HONOR

met at their temple last night to take steps toward aiding the flood sufferers. The meeting was organized by the election of Mr. J. B. Collins Chairman and Mr. G. W. Check Secretary.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting ask J. A. Demaree, Grand Recorder, to request various lodges in the city to send representatives to meet at his office, February 22, at 7:30 P. M., for the purpose of organizing a permanent relief committee to aid the flood sufferers in this city, and request that each representative will report any donation from his lodge and the number of members who may be in actual need of relief.

The meeting then adjourned.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO BOARD OF TRADE RELIEF FUND.

Coigan & McAfee	$25 00
Russell Houston	25 00
W. S. Mathews & Sons	25 00
A. Gerst	5 00
Raboi A. Moses	5 00
Wm. Kendricks' Sons	25 00
T. J. Schweitzer & Bro	5 00
Rozel Weissinger	10 00
E. T. Halsey	10 00
Brennan & Co	100 00
Creighton & Son	10 00
C. P. Moorman & Co	100 00
Bank of Kentucky	500 00
T. L. Jefferson, Sr	25 00
Cash	4 00
Compositors Courier-Journal	27 00
Mullenschlager & Koch	10 00
W. A. Hoar	5 00
W. H. Dulaney	50 00
Dr. R. C. Hewett	50 00
George Fritschner	15 00
Wm. Rotel	10 00
C. Lewis Diehl	10 00
Blatz & Krebs	25 00
Patterson, Henry & Co	30 00
J. B. Walker	10 00
J. P. Marshall	20 00
Louisville Kentucky Woolen Mills	25 00
Bonnie Bros	10 00
J. M. Delph	10 00
J. Enders & Co	15 00
Mrs. Annie E. Bell	25 00
Mrs. Foster Thomas	5 00
Adolph Rassinier & Co	15 00
Mrs. Adolph Rassinier	5 00
Bertie Rassinier	1 00
Adolph Rassinier, Jr	1 00
Ouerbacher, Gilmore & Co	25 00
Jos. Patterson	100 00
Cash	10 00
Cash	3 00
Wrampelmeier Furniture Co	100 00
J. D. O'Leary	20 00
Fogarty & Neill	25 00
G. F. Parmele, Topeka, Kan	25 00
Louisville and Nashville R. R. Co	1,000 00
W. B. Belknap & Co	50 00
Todd-Donigan Iron Co	25 00
Moore, Bremaker & Co	50 00
Weissinger & Bates	25 00
Harbison & Gathright	25 00
Chas. M. Thurston	10 00
A. E. Wilson	5 00
J. M. Robinson & Co	50 00
Cash	5 00
Snead & Co. Iron Works	50 00
Pound party at Mrs. Sam Ouerbacher's	50 81
Faculty and pupils, Male High School	30 60
W. H. Heath	10 00
Bloom, Goldsmith, Tachau & Co	25 00
Total	$2,982 41

Jefferson & Wright, 10 barrels potatoes.

THE COLORED CITIZENS.

The Ohio Falls Relief Association met yesterday afternoon, with Dr. H. Fitzbutler in the chair.

Rev. Mr. Huffman offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

We, the Ohio Falls Relief Committee, see in our daily papers the cry for relief for the flood sufferers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this committee act in connection with the present standing General Committee of the city.

Be it further resolved, That this committee report from time to time to the said General Committee.

Resolved, That we use our united influence to have collections taken up in the benevolent societies, and that the proceeds become a fund to be used in the general relief.

The meeting adjourned to meet at Zion Baptist church on next Monday.

THE ROMAN KNIGHTS' UNION

will give a ball, at Liederkranz Hall, on Monday night, the proceeds to be donated to the flood sufferers. Tickets can be had at the following places: Liederkranz Hall, Clements' Exchange, Fifth street; Frank Muench, 224 Main street; Chas. Theobold, Shelby and Main; Wm. Gnau, Washington and Adams; Frank Speckert, Shelby and Madison; John Weddinger, Jackson and Kentucky; Thos. Graf, Twenty-third and Market.

The Catholic Knights of America, in sending in their donations, should address them to W. C. Smith, at the Broadway Mills.

BISHOP DUDLEY'S APPEAL.

Bishop Dudley has addressed the following letter to the clergy of the city:

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 15, 1884.—*Reverend and Dear Brother:* I write to request that you will ask from your people next Sunday morning an offering for the relief of the sufferers in our city from the dreadful flood in the Ohio river. I am sure that I need not set forth the necessity which is so manifest to every beholder, and equally sure that I need not urge the performance of so plain a duty. "Whoso hath this world's goods and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?" The offering received you will of course apply in the manner which shall seem best to you, but I would suggest that you make use of the Central Committee, representing the city authorities, the Board of Trade and the religious associations, that we may avoid being imposed upon. Faithfully and affectionately, yours,
T. U. DUDLEY.
Assistant Bishop of Kentucky.

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

The boarders of the Galt House will give a grand ball on the evening of February 22 in aid of the flood sufferers. They have generously contributed all the expense of the ball, in order that the entire proceeds of the sale of tickets may go to the sufferers. No ticket will be sold to any one not invited, and the tickets will be $5, admitting a gentleman and lady. They expect at least 1,000 to attend the ball.

MONEY RECEIVED BY THE MAYOR.

Contributions for the flood sufferers were made to Mayor Jacob yesterday as follows:

John Shire	$5
James Kerr	5
John McArthur	25

AT CINCINNATI.

THE RIVER STILL FALLING, AND HOPE ONCE MORE HIGH—THE RELIEF WORK.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15, 9 A. M.—River 70 feet 4 inches, and falling. It is falling all the way above very rapidly for 100 miles, and slowly up the river. The weather is clear and cold.

A conference was held this morning between Gen. Beckwith, Charles W. Constantine, Chairman of the Ohio Relief Committee, and the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce Relief Committee. It was decided to send out, as soon as it can be loaded, the steamer Granite State for points above Cincinnati, bearing the joint relief of the Government, State of Ohio and Chamber of Commerce. The committees will distribute in harmony, so as not to have confusion. The Government will put aboard supplies worth $10,000, State Committee $15,000, and Chamber of Commerce Committee as much as it can get ready. The river is still falling half an inch an hour at 2 P. M.

Maj. John Byrne, the member of the Ohio State Relief Committee, has been given a locomotive on the Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore railroad to go to Gallipolis, O., where he will organize relief parties to go up and down the river. Then he will go to Ironton and do the same there, and probably join the Granite State at Portsmouth. Before leaving to-day he brought from Columbus and sent to the river front in the vicinity of New Richmond a car-load of blankets. He also authorized P. J. Nichols, of Batavia, to expend $1,500 along the river in the vicinity of New Richmond.

Judge Loudon, of Georgetown, has distributed $500 along the river in his locality for immediate relief.

The Chamber of Commerce Relief Committee issued this notice to-day:

TO THE PEOPLE OF OHIO—Inasmuch as the Relief Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and Common Council is receiving many inquiries in relation to the sending of contributions of money, provisions, clothing, etc., to the city for distribution in her localities, the committee desires to recommend that they send all such contributions from points in Ohio to the Ohio State Relief Commission, at Columbus.
H. O. URNER, Chairman.

The Chamber of Commerce has appointed a committee to take such steps as may be necessary to inaugurate a movement to fill up the lower part of the city to a height above the present flood. The Little Miami railroad engineers have been taking water levels on the telegraph poles with a view to raising that road above the high-water mark.

The *Commercial Gazette's* steamer, Kate Waters, returned to-night from a trip up the river as far as Maysville. This is the only boat up the river since the flood, and her progress was exceedingly slow. The men on the steamer report no bottom lands in sight from here to Maysville, the river actually extending from hill to hill. This means vast losses to farmers, the details of which can not be known till the water subsides. Maysville is in good condition, because, such a large portion is out of water, but Chester village and Eastern Maysville are actually suffering for fuel, light and food. The people there are very modest in their requests and ask no delicacies or luxuries, only bread and meat. Manchester, 10 miles above Maysville, has not been heard from until to-day, when Capt. Kirker, Judge Collins and a Presbyterian minister, on the way to Cincinnati in a skiff, hailed the Kate Waters and were taken aboard. They report the town almost ruined and wholly covered with water. Many buildings are ruined, the brick buildings crumbling and the frame washing away. A militia company is patrolling the streets in boats, distributing food. The supply is about exhausted. All along the river the story comes of most generous aid by the farmers and others far into the interior, who are sending food in wagons. Without this aid, much suffering would have resulted. All along the river it is said the late storm of wind did untold damage to buildings, the repair of which, after the flood, will require money and much time to render them habitable. Aberdeen, opposite Maysville, was badly wrecked by the late storm. The town is entirely destitute of coal oil, and is practically in darkness. Some help has been sent over from Maysville. Ripley has fully 1,500 people dependent. They have been receiving help from the interior as far back as Hillsboro, 35 miles away. The village of Rural, with 250 inhabitants, has 110 destitute. Eight families are sheltered in a little church, and 35 persons are in a small school-house. Relief by the Granite State to-morrow will be gladly received.

At 10 to-night the river had receded 18 inches.

The river continues falling with increasing speed. It fell an inch and a quarter between 11 and 12. Some alarm was started to-night by the cracking of the walls of the Broadway Hotel, at Second and Broadway. The house was filled with families, which were as speedily as possible removed by boats.

Reports from many interior towns and cities in Ohio and Indiana show very generous contributions to the relief fund. The disposition to help seems to pervade all classes. Gallipolis, O., had the first train since the flood arrive to-day.

EVANSVILLE.

RIVER STILL RISING—MUCH SUFFERING AT NEWBURG OF REFUGEES FROM KENTUCKY—THE WHOLE COUNTRY UNDER WATER.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

EVANSVILLE, Feb. 15.—The river is still rising, and is now within seven inches of the high water of last year, a rise of five inches in the past twenty-four hours. The weather has moderated considerably, the thermometer at 7 o'clock this morning marking 20½° and at midnight 32°. Your reporter accompanied the relief committee on the tug Isabella down the river to-day a distance of twenty miles, visiting both shores. The committee only found three families in pressing need. The boat goes to Newburg to-morrow, where there are said to be 250 people of your State in actual need. The citizens of Newburg have been rendering all the aid possible, and have exhausted themselves. They to-night called on Evansville for assistance, which will be given on to-morrow's trip. The authorities of Newburg telegraphed the facts to Secretary Lincoln and Gov. Knott to-night. There isn't a house on this side of the river in Union township for three miles back from the river that has not from two to three feet of water in it, and there is not 500 acres of land there out of water. The suffering of these people is yet to come from washed-away fences, barns, corn-pens, in fact everything movable. The loss on corn will not be great as most of it has been removed, but other farm products will be an entire loss.

AT SHAWNEETOWN, ILL.

THE SITUATION IN THE SUBMERGED CITY FULLY DETAILED—THE PEOPLE NOT WHOLLY DESPONDENT.

SHAWNEETOWN, Feb. 15, 8 A. M.—The river rose 6 inches during the past twelve hours. The telegraph office is invaded, and communication was cut off several hours. The lines were extended and the instruments removed to the second story of the neighboring building, and there will be no trouble in the future unless the poles are washed away and the wires break away between here and the high lands. One house was carried away from its foundation this morning and floated off. Several foundations have given away, and the houses are leaning, and likely to give way at any moment. Should the wind rise great destruction in this direction would be inevitable.

9 A. M.—There is increasing distress in the hills back of town where many citizens are encamped. The colony is well provisioned, but fuel is scarce and there are several cases of serious sickness. No formal appeal for aid has yet been made, but much assistance will be needed. Several families who intended to remain during the flood are preparing to leave. Business, of course, is entirely suspended and must remain so several days. About the only boats running are the Evansville and Cairo packets.

The trip from Evansville here shows a vast sea of water. Henderson and Mt. Vernon are out of water, both high and dry, and in no danger, but the water, as far as the eye can reach, covers everything else. The situation at Uniontown grows more serious hourly. Many inhabitants have deserted their houses and gone to places of safety. Those who remain are living in the second stories. The fuel problem is presenting itself as an embarrassing incident. Many neglected to provide themselves, and the cold weather of the last two days has resulted in much suffering. The river is steadily rising half an inch an hour, and at least two feet more water is expected. Aid will undoubtedly be needed. The same is true of Caseyville, Weston, Cave-in-Rock and two or three points below here.

The situation at Shawneetown at a glance is quite as bad as represented. The entire town is submerged to an average depth of 8 feet, and the river is rising steadily, and has within the past 24 hours risen more rapidly than during the previous days of the rise. The river here is still about three feet and a half below the highest point touched last year, and a repetition of that flood is not anticipated. Last year the Mississippi river was higher, and the Wabash, Cumberland and Tennessee rivers at flood height. This year the Upper Mississippi is lower and falling during the greater part of the time. The Tennessee river has not been high and is now falling. The Cumberland river is above the danger line, but an average of eight feet lower than last year, and the Wabash is falling. All these circumstances are favorable to Shawneetown. The current from here down is very strong, and from Paducah to Cairo like a mill-race. So strong, indeed, that only the largest steamboats can stem it. Notwithstanding the vast volume coming, the water is running out so fast that the rate of the rise here is not likely to increase. Shawneetown is a place of 2,000 people, not one quarter of whom, it is estimated, remains. This is the third flood in as many years, and the people have had such a terrible experience that all who could get away when the overflow became inevitable did so. Many have gone to Evansville, Henderson and Mt. Vernon, but the majority to Bowlesville, three and a half miles distant, and other convenient points in the higher neighboring country.

At Bowlesville the coal mines shut down some time ago, and the houses formerly occupied by the miners are now used by the Shawneetown people. All are crowded. In the same neighborhood, too, a great many are living in tents furnished by the Governor of Illinois. Among the latter there is much suffering on account of the cold weather. Two or three cases of extreme distress are reported, but as yet no deaths.

An effort was made to reach John Boyd's pork-house, in which a dozen or more families have taken refuge, but it lies just north of the north levee, over which the current is so swift that the oarsmen were unable to stem its force. The pork-house is strongly built, but its position is perilous and communication with the outside dangerous. While the boat was whirling around in the eddy below the levee, a young woman put her head out of a window, but when hailed and asked how the inmates were faring she failed to understand and quickly closed the blind. Passing over the roof of a row of brick buildings, the site of which was marked only by a chimney top, the boat bore down toward Church street, the principal thoroughfare of the town. On the way to Church street the skiff passed McMurch & Barr's flour mill to the northwest, the new school-house to the south and Powell's five-story flour mill on the right. McMurch & Barr's mill is just inside the levee and unoccupied at present. Powell's is tenanted by seven families. Many houses were missing from their site, and more were abandoned and falling to pieces. A two-story dwelling belonging to the Rowan estate is abandoned. Peter McMurch's family is still quartered on the second floor of his handsome residence at the corner of Church and Second.

North of Cross street the Methodist church stands bleak and forlorn. On the opposite corner, southward along Church street, stands the old school-house. In it are quartered Mrs. Hall and four children, A. Leman and his six children, James Davis, wife and three children, Frank Falkenburgh and six children, Chas. Fitzhugh and six children, and one colored man. The Catholic church and pastorate are vacant, but in good condition. County Judge Youngblood's residence is occupied by refugees. It is two-stories high and tolerably well situated.

7 P. M.—River rising steadily half an inch an hour. It is now 53 feet 11 inches.

AT CAIRO, ILL.

THE RIVER'S RISING SLOWLY, BUT NO DANGER APPREHENDED.

CAIRO, ILL., Feb. 15.—The river at 1 P. M. was 49 feet 1 inch and rising very slowly. Weather clear and cold. Reports from above this morning strengthen the belief that the river will not reach last year's stage.

At 6 P. M. the gauge reads 49 feet 4 inches. Weather clear and cold. It is now thought that the river will not reach last year's stage by a foot. Everything is moving as usual here, and there is no suffering around Cairo in consequence of the flood. All the manufactories continue at work. The Wabash, Illinois Central, North and South, and M. and O. roads are running on time.

At 11 P. M. the river is 49 feet 5 inches and rising slowly. Clear and cool.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

THE WATER STILL FIVE INCHES BELOW THE DANGER LINE AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 15.—The river to-night at 10 o'clock marked 33 feet 7 inches on the gauge, which is 5 inches below the danger line. A more hopeful feeling prevails, but it is thought that an overflow to many plantations below here is inevitable. All the railroads continue running their regular passenger trains.

AT HELENA, ARK.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 15.—The *Appeal's* Helena, Ark., special says: Owing to washouts on the main line of the Iron Mountain railway, passenger trains to-day had to come over the Knoble branch to Forrest City and there take the Memphis and Little Rock's trains for Little Rock. The washouts were above and below Newport. A representative of the Kansas City, Springfield and Memphis railway was in Helena to-day for the purpose of completing arrangements for the transfer of their traffic over Iron Mountain from Little Rock to Helena, thence to Memphis by boat. The river here has risen 5½ inches during the last 24 hours.

IN ARKANSAS.

THE ARKANSAS, WHITE AND RED RIVERS ALL RAGING, AND CAUSING MUCH LOSS.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 15.—The river was at a stand all night, but this morning began to rise. Large quantities of driftwood are coming down. At Fort Smith, from 10 last night to 6 o'clock this morning the river fell an inch. Reports arrive of additional damage to stock, out-houses and fences on plantations above and below Lion's Rock. Considerable unpicked cotton in the fields was destroyed by the flood. The weather is cool, and freezing in the shade.

The *Gazette* has the following specials:

Newport—The overflow in White river is the greatest ever known. The river is still rising. Communication with Jacksonport is cut off. A hundred families are reported lodging in the Court-house at Jacksonport. Many families are compelled to leave their houses. Newport Academy is crowded with sufferers. The Iron Mountain railway levee threatens to-night to break. If so, it will make a two foot additional rise. Business is suspended and the night is one of the greatest anxiety.

Fulton, Ark.—Red river has risen a foot in the twenty-four hours ending at 11 o'clock to-night, and is still rising. The whole country is a vast sea. Hundreds are fleeing from the raging waters. Dead mules and cattle have been floating down all day. Herds of cattle are seen standing on small islands patiently waiting their doom.

AT OTHER POINTS.

THE RIVER FOUR FEET LOWER AT GREENUP AND FALLING RAPIDLY—MUCH SUFFERING ALONG THE LINE.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

GRAYSON, KY., Feb. 15.—The Ohio river has fallen 4 feet up to 4 A. M. at Greenup and the town is still submerged, and there is need of continual assistance. Many of the poor have had their houses washed away, with contents, and are surely in a helpless condition and must receive material aid for some weeks. As the water recedes, many find their furniture entirely destroyed, and in many cases, windows having been broken, the most of their furniture, bedding and clothing has been washed away. Thus far the assistance offered by Grayson, Ashland, Winchester, Olive Hill, Mt. Sterling, Lexington and the employes of the C. and O. road at Lexington has been very liberal, but inadequate to the demands. Mr. H. W. Bates, General Manager of the E. K. railroad, placed a special train at the command of the Grayson Relief Committee from E. K. Junction, and it has been making daily trips since last Sunday, and will continue to do so as long as is necessary. He has also furnished several car-loads of coal to the sufferers. There are many isolated cases of those in great distress that they have not been able to reach thus far, who should have attention at the earliest moment. We still appeal for aid in behalf of Greenup and vicinity.

AT MAYSVILLE, KY.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

MAYSVILLE, Feb. 15.—The river has fallen about 18 inches altogether, but is receding very slowly at this hour. The steamer Kate Waters No. 2, the *Commercial Gazette* special, arrived at 10 A. M. from Cincinnati, having distributed provisions on the way. She returned shortly after to bring up a supply of food for Manchester and Vanceburg, where much suffering is reported. Several skiff-loads of provisions were taken to the former place from here to-day. The damage to this place and Chester, just above, can not be correctly estimated until the river recedes within its banks. Some place the loss as high as $500,000, but $200,000 is, no doubt, a safe estimate.

BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND MOUNDSVILLE, W. VA.

MOUNDSVILLE, Feb. 15.—The Pittsburgh press relief boat, from this city, arrived here this evening. It stopped at a number of villages between Steubenville and Wheeling, but found the people able to care for themselves, except Wellsburg, W. Va., and Warren and Jefferson counties, Ohio, where great distress prevailed, and donations were given liberally.

The boat left nothing at Wheeling. About 5,000 people are suffering there, but the city is determined to take care of its own. Between Wheeling and Moundsville the devastation is terrible, and much worse than from Wheeling to Pittsburgh. The greatest financial loss is that of the Ohio River railroad. For a hundred miles the track and road-bed have almost entirely disappeared and the bridges are all swept away. About 20 families are homeless at Moundsville and entirely destitute, but the wealthy people of the town refused to accept aid, and are doing everything possible to alleviate the suffering. At Benwood, which has 2,500 inhabitants, three-fourths of the people are in absolute want. The manufacturing establishments from which they gain a living are all flooded out, and will not resume operations for weeks. Forty families are homeless.

THE CUMBERLAND.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

NASHVILLE, TENN., Feb. 15.—The river began to fall here at 12 M. to-day, and marks 47 1-10 feet on the gauge. Reports from the head of the river state that the water is rising rapidly. No further rise here is expected, and all danger is considered over. Boats began running to-day, and the river traffic will be fully opened up in a few days.

RELIEF MEASURES.

THE EXCELLENT RELIEF WORK BEING DONE BY THE GOVERNMENT—CONGRESS GIVES $200,000 ADDITIONAL AID.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Secretary Lincoln was before the House Committee on Appropriations this morning while that committee was preparing the joint resolution, which subsequently passed both houses, making an additional appropriation of $200,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the floods. Secretary Lincoln said he thought the appropriation asked for to-day, making a total of $500,000, would be sufficient for several days. He has ordered that a boat with supplies be sent from Parkersburg, W. Va. There will then be seven boats on the river between Pittsburgh and Cairo distributing clothing and provisions.

Gen. Saxton, United States army, telegraphs from Louisville that the relief steamer Mattie Hays left there this morning with 75,000 rations for points below. She will proceed as far as Shawneetown. Gen. Saxton also says he is informed that there is great distress in the small towns above Louisville, on both sides of the river, and asks authority to charter a steamer and purchase supplies for their relief. The Secretary has telegraphed authority for him to proceed as suggested.

A telegram from Capt. Cushing, United States army, Pittsburgh, says he has engaged the steamer Katie Stockdale and loaded her with provisions and clothing and started out to afford relief wherever necessary. He says he has already expended $50,000 and has about $8,000 left. He reports the greatest distress prevailing at Ironton, Catlettsburg and Gallipolis.

Gen. Saxton, of Louisville, in a supplemental telegram, says it is impossible at present to estimate the extent of the distress prevailing in that vicinity, but, as many thousands of families have been thrown out of employment, it will be necessary to afford relief for many weeks to come.

The Secretary has telegraphed authority for the expenditure of additional sums of money as follows: Maysville, Ky., $1,000; Vanceburg, Ky., $500; Milton, Ky., $500; Augusta, Ky., $500.

PHILADELPHIA'S HELP.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—The amount thus far forwarded for the relief of the flood sufferers is $6,750. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will transport all goods free.

Bishop Stevens has issued a circular letter to the clergy of the diocese appealing for aid for the Ohio valley sufferers and requesting that a special collection be taken in all the Protestant Episcopal churches under his pastorate care.

BLOOMINGTON, IND.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

BLOOMINGTON, IND., Feb. 15.—Our City Council voted $400 to-night to Jeffersonville and New Albany, making a total sum of $1,200, and citizens are still contributing. College chapel is crowded with active friends, who contributed $100 additional.

CHARITY FROM COLUMBUS, OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 15.—Most of the collection and distribution of supplies for the flood sufferers was turned over to the State Commission to-day by the local committee, and hereafter all contributions will be forwarded by the Commission. Local cash contributions were made to-day to the amount of $2,100, making about $16,000 in all. Provisions and clothing are arriving from most towns in the State, and being immediately shipped to the sufferers, this city having become the depot of supplies. To-day ten car-loads of provisions and clothing were sent to the river, being about equally divided between the Hocking and Sciota valleys. A telegram was received by the commissioners from New York to-day, asking for instructions as to how the funds raised there should be distributed. Answer was made to send the money and supplies to the Ohio State Commission at Columbus, who are represented by responsible agents all along the river front, and the commission can distribute hourly.

CHARITY FROM CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—A promenade concert was given this afternoon at the First Regiment Armory by the Jefferson Barracks Band, under the auspices of leading ladies, for the benefit of the flood sufferers along the Ohio. Four thousand tickets were distributed among the business houses, with a request to remit $1 or return the ticket. The concert was largely attended. It is believed the returns will net over $3,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 15.—The Telephone Exchange in this city has called upon its patrons to aid the flood sufferers at Shawneetown. A number of boxes of clothing and provisions and three hundred dollars in cash will be forwarded to-morrow.

AID FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 15.—The response to appeals from the Ohio-river sufferers continues most generous. Money is coming in at the rate of $3,000 daily. The Board of Trade Committee has received up to to-day more than $13,000 cash, and large quantities of clothing, medicines, etc. The committee has chartered the steamer City of Frankfort, which will be loaded at Madison to-morrow, to which point five car-loads of provisions will be sent immediately. The boat will start down the river Saturday night or Sunday morning, Gov. Porter, Mayor McMaster and press representatives accompanying the expedition. The committee has so far expended $10,500. The steamer Little Sandy, chartered by the same committee, left Madison this morning, bearing relief to up-the-river points.

CLEVELAND'S CHARITY.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 15.—Cleveland has already contributed about $20,000 in money and supplies for the flood sufferers and the work of collecting is still briskly progressing. All towns in Northern Ohio are giving liberally, and every south-bound train carries donations.

A NOBLE GIFT.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—The General Lander Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Lynn, has decided to forego its anniversary exercises and send the money, about $400, to the flood sufferers.

BOSTON'S CONTRIBUTION.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—The sum of $3,500 has been subscribed to aid the sufferers by the Western floods and $3,000 forwarded. The wool merchants have sent $1,200 worth of blankets.

THE BEE AT WORK.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 15.—The Government relief boat Katie Stockdale left this afternoon for Ironton with over 300 tons of provisions. Another relief boat will be sent out from here by citizens next Tuesday.

RELIEF FROM RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 15.—The Chamber of Commerce and Richmond Tobacco Association are raising relief funds for the flood sufferers in the West. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company have offered to transfer free all supplies contributed.

FOOD AND CLOTHING FROM QUINCY, ILL.

QUINCY, ILL., Feb. 15.—A carload of provisions and clothing will be forwarded from this city to the flood sufferers to-morrow.

AT ALBANY, N. Y.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—The ice, which went out yesterday, gorged just below the city. The rapid rise of the river was checked by the cold weather. Many of the lower streets are flooded, and much inconvenience is caused to railroads, merchants and others. The lower parts of many business houses and dwellings are flooded, but the damage is not heavy. The lumber district is completely under water.

The American Hog.

[*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*]

The hog has always played an important part in the history of the world. Money is said to be the root of all evil, but the hog is rooting at everything. How would Noah have got along in the ark if he had not carried Ham! and the prodigal son, it will be remembered, went West and got left on hogs. You meet the hog everywhere; if you are on a journey to any part of the world there is sure to be a hog on the same route.

The human hog, like his four-footed model, lives an easy life, and generally dies with a great noise, always "squealing" when he gets into a tight place. We all feed the human hog with flattery and scratch his back with compliments in the vain hope that in an unguarded moment he may let us into the secret of his successful life; while all the time, if we did but know it, he has no secret except that of simply being a hog, and so grunts complacently under our admiration, and the only cent we ever get from him is a bad one.

The hog in business we all know; he does not exert himself in any of the stirring affairs of life unless they are likely to disturb his peace, comfort and accumulation of fat. He gobbles everything that comes in his way, leaves the husks for the prodigal, and grows to be a bigger hog than ever to the admiration of the world. The hog is often a big bore, but if he is big enough he is endured with patience and respect. He rarely gets into hot water until after his death, for he simply assumes that the world and everything in it belongs to him, and it is generally conceded him because he is a hog.

The railway hog is one of the best known of the species; he occupies the best seat for himself, puts his hoofs in another and his baggage in a third. He is deaf and blind to all hints or the inconveniences of others, and if there is any trouble the hog is sure to save his bacon. At the hotel the hog generally secures the best rooms and the greatest attention from his weight and name from the time the register bears the entry of "Mr. Boar Bristles and lady, P. Porker Bristles, Miss Bristles, Titman P. Bristles and nurse."

What an important being the hog in office is! Everything is comfortably greased for him, and if the public insist upon coming into close contact with him they are sure to feel his bristles. We all have encountered the hog in office as a Government official, a railway officer, the ticket-seller of a theater, or even the policeman or horse-car conductor.

The hog belongs to no particular nation; he is a cosmopolite. The American eagle sinks into insignificance beside the American hog, and what is the stuffing of the American turkey to his? All who have been abroad know that the British lion is not half so prominent in England as the British hog. That the Gallic cock is not so prominent as the Paris porker. Have we not told the Frenchman that if he bars out our hog we shall shut down on his (s)wine? In Germany when the hog rubs his back against the throne the kingdom totters.

Are there any ties between this and other countries so strong, so potent as the pig ties? Should the links of friendship and—sausages—be broken? Does not Bulwer in "Richelieu" say: "Beneath the rule of men entirely great *the pen* is mightier than the sword?" Charles Francis Adams may discourage the study of Greek, but will still prefer grease to ice to make things move smoothly. Therefore inscribe on our banners "In Hog Signo Vinces," and march onward to victory.

The Old Gentleman's Mistake.

[*Jerseyman.*]

"Nice child, very nice child," observed an old gentleman, crossing the aisle and addressing the mother of the boy who had just hit him in the eye with a wad of paper. "How old are you, my son?" "None of your business!" replied the youngster, taking aim at another passenger. "Fine boy," smiled the old man, as the parent regarded her offspring with pride. "A remarkably fine boy. What is your name, my son?" "Puddin' Tame!" shouted the youngster, with a giggle at his own wit. "I thought so," continued the old man, pleasantly. "If you had given me three guesses at it, that would have been the first one I would have struck on. Now, Puddin', you can blow those things pretty straight, can't you?" "You bet!" squealed the boy, delighted at the compliment. "See me take that old fellow over there!" "No, no!" exclaimed the old gentleman, hastily. "Try it on the old woman I was sitting with. She has boys of her own, and she won't mind." "Can't you hit the lady for the gentleman, Johnny?" asked the fond parent. Johnny drew a bead and landed the pellet right on the end of the old woman's nose. But she did mind it, and rising in her wrath soared down on the small boy like a blizzard. She put him over the line, reversed him, ran him backward till he didn't know which end of him was front, and finally dropped him into the lap of the scared mother, with a benediction whereof the purport was that she'd be back in a moment and skin him alive. "She didn't seem to like it, Puddin'," smiled the old gentleman softly. "She's a perfect stranger to me, but I understand she is the matron of a truants' home, and I thought she would like a little fun; but I was mistaken." And the old gentleman sighed sweetly as he went back to his seat.

Religious Ideals in Modern Fiction.

[*Inter-Ocean.*]

Fiction is a form of thought. In every age it has been one of the most fascinating forms of thought, often gaining a hearing which could not be so well secured in any other way. Fiction is not a synonym for what is false. There may be as much truth in a fiction as in a fact. History, it is said, is philosophy teaching by example; but this is still more true of any genuine work of fiction. The art of fiction comes of the creative instinct in gifted minds which, noting the facts and forces, the laws and truths operating in the world, is moved to try and create its own world, the one corresponding to the other. The part which the literature of fiction, whether in the form of prose or poetry, song or story, has played in the education of men, in almost all the ages, has been more important than most suppose. Homer's story had a hundred times more influence than did Thucydides' history. The bards, the dramatists spoke more directly to the heart and more effectively than the scholastic philosophers did.

No other form of literature, at least of modern literature, unless it be the newspapers, is so sensitive to the prevailing moods and habits of thinking at the time as fiction. With what facile adaptation the stream bends its flow in conformity to its varying channel; so does the popular novel suit itself to the time. And what one man thinks out as a philosophy, as a scientific idea, as a principle in social science, as a potent tendency to nature, another will seize upon and say as a fact shown under the guise of fiction. What an agnostic materialist puts forth as a philosophy, a Zola will thrust forth as a bit of realism in fiction. Then this "realist" will likely as not turn philosopher for a moment, just long enough to undertake to prove to the world that he has exactly as good a right to his loathsome realism as the philosopher had to his materialism. George Eliot was quite as much thinker as story-writer. George MacDonald began life as a preacher, and he has never disowned or dishonored his calling. He has merely changed the form of his sermon, and chosen to speak from another pulpit. Mrs. Stowe, ranking high among American novelists, made use of fiction, but only as an instrument, in voicing the supreme thought for the hour and the nation. Abraham Lincoln's pen emancipated every American slave; but it was Mrs. Stowe's pen, in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," that had already made this possible and inevitable.

Fiction holds up the glass to nature, and that in a way to show certain truths and facts and laws of mind and of nature which could perhaps in no other way be so clearly said; some things which it might not be lawful to say. Julian Hawthorne says of Tourgueneff that he was the most original novelist of the time. The autocrat of all the Russias might snip off a Nihilist's head every day in the year; this novelist, this amazingly potential Nihilistic teacher, voiced in fiction certain growing, groaning, dynamitic convictions which no tyrant could silence. Things heard in secret he declared from the housetop.

The late Dr. Holland, though not among the greatest of novelists, was one who used fiction to excellent purpose. In every story, not less than in every number of his magazine, he was earnestly dealing with some "topic for the time." He illustrates how readily the art of fiction may lend itself to the service of the purest morality, and of religion itself; and that, too, with no detriment to art. Art, by lending itself to vile uses, as is so often the case even as art, gains no advantage. The special fascination it may gain is not that of its art, but of its quality as a subtle temptation.

Religious ideas, have, of course, as rightful a place in the literature of fiction as any other forms of thought that have to do with the unfolding character, well being and destiny of individuals or of society. In fact, nothing worse could happen to fiction, viewed simply as a part of literature, than to have the religious ideals and inspirations ignored. The low-browed agnostic realism in art, in whose heart all the sanctuary fires of idealism have been put out, though it be in hands as full of deftly skill as that of a James, can produce nothing which the world will not willing let die.

There is as much nature within as there is on the outside; as much in the mind as in the body. Bodily appetites and wants are no more real nor any more natural than are the social instincts and the mental cravings. Nor are the workings of the scientific intellect any more realistic than the religious convictions and cravings. And the literature of fiction has as clear a right to deal with the affairs and forces of the one as of the other. And this is precisely what modern fiction, more and more, is doing, and learning to do with a sweeter grace and a bolder sweep of literary power.

Mary Anderson's Stepfather

[*New York World.*]

Dr. Ham. Griffin, the stepfather of Mary Anderson, the American actress, who is now in the zenith of a most successful European engagement, arrived in this city on Saturday and took quiet rooms at the Victoria Hotel. Here he has remained most of the time entertaining only a few personal friends, and to those he did not desire to see sending the stereotyped reply, "Not in." This response came to a *World* reporter who called yesterday.

On Sunday Dr. Griffin went to Long Branch, examining Miss Anderson's property. He will return to England on the steamer Gallia, which sails this morning at 6:30 o'clock. His mysterious visit and sudden departure created much gossip in theatrical circles yesterday, and speculation was rife over its significance. Many people supposed that he had been sent over to prepare Miss Anderson's yacht for an ocean trip, and others thought the great actress proposed to return in the summer, and wanted her cottage put in readiness. Dr. Griffin has been thoroughly Anglicized by his long stay in London. He never stopped at the Victoria Hotel until this visit. It reminded him of the dear old Queen, you know.

New York Business Troubles.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—H. S. Carpenter & Co., grain merchants, Joliet, Ill., obtained a verdict to-day for $1,619, against E. A. Kent & Co., commission merchants, this city, on a draft which the defendants refused to pay.

Schedules in the assignment of John Paret & Co., clothing dealers, show liabilities of $211,000; actual assets $15,000. Two other firms, headed by John Paret, also assigned.

Schedules in the assignment of Soloman Isaacs and Jacob Samuels, clothing, give liabilities of $51,000; actual assets $32,000.

A College Row.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Monday all the students of Hamilton College, except three, remained away from recitations, as they claimed, as a mark of respect for ex-President North, who is dead. Thursday morning President Darling announced the indefinite suspension of two members of the Senior class and one member of the Junior class. The Seniors have withdrawn in a body.

Frank James at Huntsville.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 15.—The *American's* Huntsville, Ala., special says: Frank James' arrival is the general topic of discussion. Many applications to see him in the jail were refused by the authorities. James says he will meet every case against him, having disposed of seven of the eleven indictments he started out with.

A Huge Conservatory.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—The managers of the World's Exposition have contracted for the construction of a horticultural hall, which will be a permanent structure and the largest conservatory in the world. The roof will be covered with a system of glazing without putty, the same as used on the conservatory.

Ten Car-loads of Coal Oil Burned.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15.—The *Commercial Gazette's* Bellefontaine, O., special says that ten car-loads of coal-oil on a train on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis road caught fire from a hot box and were consumed. The remainder of the train was saved by cutting it off.

Marine Intelligence.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Arrived out—Elmfield, New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—Cleared—Steamship Texas Warrior and bark Mary I. Baker, Liverpool. Arrived—Steamship Ehronfels, Messina; bark Familia, Matanzas.

TORPEDOES have been placed in the river at Pekin. If Bacninh is attacked the members of the French Embassy will receive their passports. The approaches to Bacninh are guarded with dynamite.

THE strike of hands in the Petersburg, Va., tobacco factories, on account of 25 per cent. reduction in wages, has ended.

MEDICAL.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S

Ready Relief,

The cheapest and best medicine for family use in the world. Cures and prevents Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Diphtheria, Influenza, Difficult Breathing.

Bowel Complaints.

Looseness, Diarrhea, or Painful Discharges from the Bowels are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude will follow the use of

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It was the first and is the only

PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammation and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pains the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Pains in the Chest, Back or Limbs, Bruises, Sprains, Cold Chills and Ague Chills.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the difficulty or pain exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

With them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

MALARIA,

IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS.

Fever and Ague.

FEVER and AGUE cured for 50 cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarial, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent,

THE

Great Blood Purifier,

AND

CONSTITUTION BUILDER.

It builds up and invigorates the broken-down constitution, restoring health and vigor, and making you feel cheerful and happy in the places of being sad and melancholy. It drives away all bad and disagreeable feelings which are so prevalent in men and women.

A FRIEND TO EVERY LADY.

Giving clear skin and beautiful complexion. Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound without caries and your complexion fair, use

RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent,

A remedy composed of ingredients of extraordinary medical properties, essentially to purify, heal, repair, and invigorate the broken-down and wasted body—Quick, Pleasant, Safe and Permanent in treatment and cure.

No matter by what name the complaint may be designated, whether it be Scrofula, Consumption, Syphilis, Ulcers, Sores, Tumors, Boils, Erysipelas, or Salt Rheum, diseases of the Lungs, Kidneys, Bladder, Womb, Skin, Liver, Stomach, or Bowels, either chronic or constitutional, the virus is in the BLOOD, which supplies the waste and builds and repairs these organs and wasted tissues of the system. If the blood is unhealthy, the process of repair must be unsound.

The Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Not only is a compensating remedy, but secures the harmonious action of each of the organs. It establishes throughout the entire system functional harmony and supplies the blood-vessels with a pure and healthy current of new life.

THE SKIN,

After a few days' use of the Sarsaparillian, becomes clear and beautiful. Pimples, Blotches, Black Spots, and Skin Eruptions are removed; Sores and Ulcers soon cured. Persons suffering from Scrofula, Eruptive Diseases of the Eyes, Mouth, Ears, Legs, Throat and Glands, that have accumulated and spread, either from uncured diseases or mercury, or from the use of corrosive sublimate, may rely upon a cure if the Sarsaparillian is continued a sufficient time to make its impression on the system.

One bottle contains more of the active principles of medicines than any other preparation. Taken in teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

One Dollar a Bottle.

RADWAY'S

REGULATING PILLS

The Great Liver and Stomach Remedy.

Perfect Purgative, Soothing Aperients Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Operation.

A Vegetable Substitute for Calomel.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

Sold by all druggists.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren, cor. Church st., New York. ☞ Information worth thousands will be sent to you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of Dr. RADWAY'S old established R. R. R. Remedies than the base and worthless imitations of them, as there are false Resolvents, Relief and Pills. Be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

fe TuTh&Sa&wly

DISASTER AND DEATH.

A Building at Cincinnati, Weakened By the Flood, Crashes Into the Waters, Killing Ten People.

A LIST OF THE UNFORTUNATES.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 15.—At 3:40 this morning a fire alarm was sounded from the box at Ludlow and Pearl, where the water surrounds the houses. When the engines reached the place it was discovered that the rear part of two brick buildings on the south side of Pearl, near Ludlow, had fallen in and ten persons were buried in the ruins or drowned. The occupants of the front portion had given the alarm, and before the real cause could be ascertained, the fire-alarm was sounded. The firemen, in conjunction with the police, used superhuman efforts to rescue the living and dead. The buildings were occupied as boarding houses and had from twenty to thirty occupants. The living were soon brought out. Four members of a family named Burke, Mr. and Mrs. Coulter, Maud Ellis, Lydia Ellis, Willie Kyle and another, name unknown, are supposed to be crushed or drowned. Mrs. Webb, an occupant of a room in the part that fell, was awakened by the cracking of the walls and tried to awaken others, but fell with the ruins, and yet escaped without injury.

The buildings were occupied as boarding houses by Robert Kyle and George Oyster. There were about thirty-five people in the buildings at the time. The following are known to have been killed, either by the falling timbers or by drowning:

JOHN W. KYLE, a son of the proprietor.
MARY E. COLTER.
MAUD ELLIS.
JAMES OGDEN.
BARNEY WINKLER.
MRS. WINKLER.
THOMAS BURKE.
MRS. LENA BURKE.
Two children, WILLIAM and LOUIS BURKE.

This makes ten lives so far known to have been lost. The rescued women were conveyed in a patrol wagon to the fire engine-house in the vicinity, where they were made comfortable by the fire. Mrs. Kyle, whose son was lost in the ruins, was inconsolable. She imagined that her boy was alive and struggling for his freedom. Then she gave him up for lost, and her agony was heart-rending.

Mrs. Webb, who occupied a room in the part that fell, says she could not sleep for the cracking of the walls. She thought first it was the paper affected by the water, but afterward supposed it something worse. "I got up at last," she said, "and awakened Mary Colter and told her we must get out, as something was going to happen. I went to the door of the next room, where Maud Ellis was sleeping, and tried to awaken her. Then I called Mary Colter again to hurry. She was sitting on the bed. I was near the door when I felt the house going. I could have stepped through the door to the front part, but I turned to get away. I couldn't see, and I felt all around for her, and then we all went down together. I do not know how I escaped, but I crawled out and screamed." This was told between sobs as the poor woman bemoaned her room mates, Mary Colter and the girl Maud Ellis.

The occupants of the house say they called the attention of the owner, last summer, to the weakness of the rear wall, but it was not repaired. One of them thinks the wooden lintel over the rear cellar door was broke by the effect of the water, and so let the rear wall down.

The body of Thomas Burke was recovered shortly before noon. It was crushed fearfully. The search is still in progress for others.

The accident has spread terror among the occupants of similar old buildings in the flooded district. As many as can do so are getting out to safer quarters.

By a confusion of names the report was current that two additional bodies had been found, making the total number of victims twelve. It was afterward learned that the two people, hitherto called Winkler in the reports, were Mr. and Mrs. Woeaker. This leaves the total number of victims so far as known ten. The body of Maud Ellis was recovered. The body of another woman was found fast under the partition wall, but owing to the danger of the other walls falling further search was abandoned till the water falls.

THE LOGAN BOOM

Thought to Hide a Mystery in National Politics, the Solution Being Ulysses S. Grant.

ROTHAKER ON THE PRESIDENTIAL PROBLEM

[*Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.*]

DENVER, COL., Feb. 7.—Coincident with a random thought in contemplation of the coming national contest, to-day my eye fell upon an editorial paragraph in the *Evening Times*, of this city. My attention was attracted to it because I have for many days been seeking to know the cause of the lull in political matters with a National Republican Convention only four months ahead, meanwhile believing in Gen. Logan as a great possibility at Chicago. Before and after its admission into the Union, Colorado has been an important factor in national politics. For this reason and others that are palpable I quote what the *Times* says:

John A. Logan does not possess the natural acuteness of Senator Sherman. He is not so far above the machinations of the politician as Mr. Edwards. He is not so comprehensive and magnetic as Jim Blaine. He is far less plausible than Mr. Arthur. He is in some respects inferior to any of these gentlemen as a candidate for the Presidency. Yet, when we take him as a whole, take his record in private life and his private character into consideration, and when we remember that he is a Western man, we must admit that he possesses some points of advantage over all other candidates mentioned. With him in the White House there can hardly be any doubt that the great and growing interests of the West would be properly cared for. He could be counted on as a friend to the silver interest, and he would stand by the old soldiers to the last.

GRANT THE SOLUTION TO LOGAN'S CANDIDACY.

The last clause in this statement of the *Times* I can substantiate. Gen. Logan was here during the meeting of the Grand Army last summer. His presence was the cause of great enthusiasm. It is now an avowed fact that the leaders in the Grand Army of the Republic, East and West, are his strongest advocates. While this is true, there is a mystery about his candidacy and his support—a mystery that must have a revelation soon. The explanation is more than a surmise. John Logan is for himself, and he will have a strong following. In the van of his support it is not known that there is another banner overhead. Upon it is inscribed the name of Ulysses S. Grant. It is a secret among politicians in the West; but I violate no confidence in saying that there is a scheme on foot here in Colorado for the nomination of Gen. Grant. Among the masses Logan is first choice, but I have good reason to believe that it is a part of the plan of the leaders to hold Grant in reserve for the grand triumphal charge.

This singular association of names calls to mind two incidents in political history—the first a letter to the COURIER-JOURNAL a few weeks ago from Joaquin Miller, describing his visit to Harper's Ferry and his reminiscences of John Brown's raid. Miller was severely catechised by a Democratic friend, who asked him if he had the conscience, as a Democrat, to write a matter so far fetched in extenuation of John Brown's deeds, for a Democratic paper. Miller's answer was that "I will write anything that carries truth with it." His interrogator was one of the rabid, but I imagine a lazy fellow whose only boast was that he was a Southerner. The picture of such a creature is seen in many of the obscure districts of the South. He is a plodding sort of wretch who would prefer rather than a cane-bottomed chair, to sit on his heels in a fence-corner in a hot summer day, whittle on a stick, spit tobacco juice and talk secession. His insane twaddle would be that secession was right, and that the niggers ought to be back in slavery. Such a man met Joaquin Miller, and advised him not to write a history of the Harper's Ferry martyr to the Democratic COURIER-JOURNAL. The relevancy of this matter is that I am touching upon a matter purely of Republican cast for a Democratic paper.

I might eulogize Logan as a gallant and sensible soldier. I might speak of him as an eminent statesman. In this there is no purpose to serve. Without a purpose I could say a great deal about Gen. Grant. Without vanity I can say that I was the first newspaper man whom he permitted to interview him after the Chicago Convention. What he said in answer to numerous questions is interesting now only because his candidacy for President is regarded as a probability by Colorado politicians.

AN OLD INTERVIEW RECALLED.

It will be remembered that after the convention in 1880 Gen. Grant made a trip to Cuba and Mexico. Returning home from Mexico, he came to Denver. As representative of the Denver *Tribune* I met him at Pueblo, and sat by him till the train arrived at Colorado Springs. He assured me that I was the first newspaper man whom he had allowed to approach him since the convention, and as he puffed his cigar, meanwhile casting furtive glances out the car window, while we were gliding along through sand and cactus, he said:

"I don't mind telling you this, that I am more proud of my support of 306 in the Chicago convention than if I had been nominated for the Presidency."

When the subject changed, I asked Gen. Grant if he had often met rebel soldiers of the ranks who fought against him in any particular battle.

"Oh yes, occasionally, not often," replied the General, as he puffed his cigar and looked out upon the cactus.

"I asked the question because I am anxious to know how you receive an old rebel soldier. I fought against you in the battle of Fort Donelson, where I was captured, and also in the battle of Champion Hill, Mississippi, where we were defeated."

Gen. Grant did not answer the question direct, but his answer was the very essence of patriotism.

"In every battle," he said, "I felt that I was not fighting for the North. I was not fighting against the South. I was fighting for the whole country, for the South as well as the North. If you had been successful, with a separate government and with the institution of slavery sustained, you young men of the South would have been servants to the aristocracy of the land. Every man with a plantation and a lot of slaves would have been a king, and every plantation an oligarchy. There would have been no chance for the industrious poor whites. You can see the beneficial results of the war. Only half a decade elapsed after the war till the young men of the South branched out all over and to every point in the nation, and became the most prominent in business and politics. They have become statesmen and millionaires, to say nothing of the thousands who have prospered in mediocre life. Of course, no sensible man to-day can question the justice of that war which wiped out all vestige of slavery and proclaimed liberty to every human creature on the continent."

While I approve Grant's sentiments, as a patriot, I think he has had his reward. The people owe him nothing for his patriotism. That is a part of man's religion. Patriotism is found among the oppressed subjects of monarchies.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. ROTHACKER.

Among the men of the nation who are well informed as to the attitude of parties and politicians is Mr. O. H. Rothacker, the editor of the Denver *Tribune*. I called upon Mr. Rothacker this afternoon, and incidentally, in the course of our conversation, asked him what he thought of the political situation.

"There is no political situation," was his quick, sharp answer. "There is a political chaos, and this is about all. Things on both sides are mixed and undefined. Neither party is quite sure yet what it is going to do, and there is a deal more doubt than decision."

"Who is the most prominent Republican aspirant for the Presidency?"

"Logan, unquestionably. He has gained a great deal of strength of late, and he will grow until the convention meets. Unless he becomes the target for all the other aspirants he will have a very fair show of succeeding. Logan is a stronger man than people think."

"How about Arthur?"

"He will, of course, have the help of the Federal machinery, but I doubt if he can get the New York delegation. He will get some of them, but Warner Miller will antagonize him, and Miller has very considerable influence in the State."

"And Blaine?"

"He is not a working aspirant. The dark horses have fed on his hay in two conventions, and he will not gather it for their benefit again."

"What is the strongest ticket the Democrats can nominate?"

"McDonald and Slocum. McDonald will command the respect of the East by reason of his stand for hard money during the days of the greenback heresy. Slocum will control a large soldier vote."

"What effect will the tariff issue have on the result?"

"That remains to be seen. The country is very generally uneducated on the subject, and the question will be argued at extremes. A campaign is a vociferous immorality. Issues are not presented, but distorted. There will be a fine opportunity for playing on ignorance, should the subject come up, and it will not be neglected. The masses of the people, who will decide the question, are not intelligent enough to do so. They will be bewildered and befooled by both sides."

"Will the race be a close one?"

"Most certainty. I take it that the result will depend to a very unusual degree upon the men who are nominated and upon the amount of money that is spent. With a candidate on each side who is strong with the country, the winning party will have to buy its way in the doubtful States."

"Will Republicans continue as tenacious to party interests as in former campaigns?"

"That is something one can never predict. If the Democratic platform declares for tariff reform, some Republican votes will doubtless go to the Democratic candidate. How far the law of compensation will act to make up this deficiency no one can say."

"What will the Grand Army of the Republic do?"

"Its members will support Logan. If Slocum is on the Democratic ticket he will probably get a great many of their votes."

"Why are the Republican leaders so quiet now?"

"They are cautious. They are waiting to see what the Democrats will do in Congress. None of them will move until compelled to."

"What is there in the whisper of a revival of the Grant movement?"

"That is rather a desire then a determination. Some of the men who are pretending to be for Logan are really for Grant."

There is absolutely no activity in political life here, though it is known that under the surface the leading spirits are at work. The names of Blaine and Logan are heard once in a long time from the Republican side, while the Democrats seem to be singularly silent.

JOE BROWN.

Ohio Y. M. C. A.

DAYTON, Feb. 15.—The Ohio State Young Men's Christian Association convention elected the following officers to-day: President, Amassa Pratt, Columbus; Vice Presidents, H. A. Sherwin, Cleveland; Maj. H. P. Lloyd, Cincinnati, and John Dodds, Dayton; Secretary, F. S. Goodman, Toledo; Assistant Secretary, F. H. Young, of Dennison University.

Col. Henry C. Pratt Dead.

DETROIT, Feb. 15.—Col. Henry C. Pratt, United States army, on the retired list, died in this city, where he has lived for several years past. He graduated at West Point in 1837, served in the Florida and Mexican wars with distinction and through the war of the rebellion as Paymaster. He had seen, besides, a large amount of post and frontier service.

He Loved the Humorists.

EAST SAGINAW, MICH., Feb. 15.—The will of Col. Hunt, the millionaire lumberman of Roscommon county, discloses that he bequeathed $5,000 to Caroline Brown, mother of Artemus Ward, and similar amounts to Eli Perkins and Josh Billings.

Decline of Man.

Nervousness, weakness, dyspepsia, impotence, sexual debility cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." *†

THE DANVILLE RIOT.

Another Day at Washington Spent in the Examination of Witnesses, the Evidence Being Very Contradictory.

A CASE OF BLACK AGAINST WHITE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The investigation of the Danville election riots was resumed this morning. Edward M. Hatcher, white, denied that he assaulted Jack Rudd the day of the riot. He saw marks of bullets on the buildings in the rear of the white people which must have been fired by the negroes.

J. C. Reagan, white, testified that he saw a crowd of angry negroes and went to a hardware store and asked for a box of chop axes. He told the clerk there was going to be a knock-down fight. The clerk refused to give them to him. The witness hunted for them but could not find any, and returned to the scene of the riot. He was armed with a pistol.

Senator Sherman—Did you fire on that occasion?

Witness—I don't care to answer that question.

Senator Vance—You are not required to answer that question unless you choose.

Senator Sherman—I put the question to you, "Did you fire on that occasion?"

Witness—I decline to answer that question. The witness refused to say how many times he shot into the crowd that day. He thought it necessary for the white people to fire.

R. W. Glass, colored, was called, and said he didn't feel safe in telling what he knew about the riot.

Senator Lapham—Why not?

Witness—I live in Danville, and have got to go back there. The witness had heard it said that any negro who testifies—

Senator Vance—Oh, we don't want that, Mr. Chairman.

Senator Lapham—I have a right to know the grounds of his fear.

The witness being reassured told his story. He heard a pistol fired, rushed to the scene, and found some 75 colored men and 25 white men. The white men and policemen were telling the negroes to leave. The negroes replied: "We are not doing anything, why should we leave?" He heard Hatcher say: "This is a white man's town, and I am damned if we don't rule. You are all going to get killed if you don't leave." Then the white men drew their pistols. The witness named Hatcher, Lee, Covington and Oliver, whom he said had pistols. Lee gave the order to fire and they did fire. Then the colored men began to leave. Then the whites came out of the Opera-house.

"How many?" was asked.

"It looked like three or four hundred. They (the whites) went into the hardware store and got pistols." The witness saw pistols, twenty-five or thirty of them, and a bag of cartridges, in a real-estate office where he took refuge, and the white people came in and supplied themselves. When all the negroes had left the witness heard the whites going about the street shouting, "Hurrah for the Democrats." [Laughter.] He heard some whites say, "Kill every damned nigger we can see," and heard Henry Barksdale make a speech, in which he said, "We intend to carry this election by fair means or foul." He heard him say it was to be carried "by de point of de gun." At the time of the riot he saw white men riding up with guns, and saw white men running home after their guns. He saw no colored men armed.

Geo. A. Lea, white, saw several pistols in the hands of colored people. He believed the first volley was fired into the crowd of negroes, but after the latter began to run a great many shots were fired into the air. He saw some eight or ten pistols among the colored men pointed at Taylor and himself, the negroes demanding that they should come out and show their faces. If the whites had not used their pistols, "we should have been shot into smithereens, sir, and not only that, but our wives and sisters would have been murdered in their houses, sir, murdered in our houses. I know this by threats made two or three days before by their leader."

Senator Sherman—Did you hear that threat?

Witness—I did not hear it. The witness could not imagine how an excited crowd of people could have shown as much mercy as they (the whites) did. The general remark was that it was the leaders who ought to have been killed and not these poor negroes. The direct cause of excitement was Simms' speech, and the original cause was the cold-blooded murder of one of "our best citizens" by "our Readjuster, brindle-tail Mayor." The witness spent the better part of the day in the real estate office where the witness Glass had seen the arms and cartridges, and saw no arms or cartridges. It was positively not true that men went in there and armed themselves. It was positive there were no arms there. The witness feared for the safety of the wives and sisters of the whites, because of threats he had heard that on election day while the white men were fighting the negroes at the polls, the negroes would be murdering the women in their homes.

Senator Sherman—Did you not know that during the war the whites left their wives, mothers and daughters under the protection of the colored men?

Witness—That was before a class of mischievous men came there to lead the negroes astray. A jury had passed upon his conduct November 3, and complimented him. There were apprehensions of secret meetings. It was the general opinion of the whites in the South that the colored people, when not misled, were inoffensive. There was no animosity. The changed conduct of the negroes was attributable to bad advisers. Coalition rule was the worst rule any people were ever cursed with. A colored man was not safe in being a Democrat. Colored Democrats were ostracised and their wives threatened to leave them. The women had a lodge among themselves for the purpose of keeping the men straight. The white leaders of the party inculcated that sentiment. The same ostracism did not operate among the whites when they turned to Republicans.

Charles D. Noel, white, whose quarrel with the negro Lawson preceded the general riot, was called to the witness chair and described the difficulty. His story did not vary from that so frequently published.

Charles G. Freeman, white, a policeman of Danville, was called. He was a Democrat. He described the efforts to disperse the crowd of colored men. They replied that they had been mistreated and were going to have their rights before they left. The witness remarked: "Well, you all just remain here a few minutes and, according to appearances, you'll get 'em." Witness saw fifteen or twenty colored people with pistols.

Mathew P. Jordan, white, was called, and, in reply to Senator Sherman, described the riot. The witness was armed, but declined to say whether he fired; he declined for satisfactory reasons. The witness bought his pistol three or four days before the riot. He purchased it for the protection of himself and family. The negroes were turbulent and insolent.

Simon Coleman, a colored clergyman of Danville, had lived in Danville about fifty years. He heard some one cry "murder," and went toward the scene of the riot, but did not reach it. He was met by a retreating crowd of blacks and sought safety from the flying bullets in a store. While in there he looked out and saw a white man raise his pistol and fire and another white man fall, and he remarked to the store-keeper: "Dar, a white man has shot another white man."

Jno. Stone, colored, said the colored people generally did not vote on election day. He asked a great many to vote and they refused, saying they were not going to be slaughtered. In reply to Senator Vance, witness said he was not interfered with on election day. One man had said something to him which he didn't consider pleasant. Senator Sherman asked what it was, and witness said a plank-railing separated the white from the colored voters as they went to the ballot-box. A white man's dog ran under the railing, and the white man remarked to his dog, "Come back on this side; you are not a nigger. Don't stay over there with niggers."

Adjourned to Monday.

Murder in the First Degree.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Feb. 15.—Otto Dirberger was found guilty of murder in the first degree by a jury this morning, for the killing of John Horne in a street-car last May. A row occurred in the car, Dirberger interfered in the fight and drew a revolver, firing and killing Horne. A motion for a new trial was immediately filed, but bail refused.

SHOT THROUGH THE WINDOW.

While Sitting at her Fireside, Near Her Husband, Mrs. Carrie Hunter is Mysteriously Assassinated.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Feb. 15.—One of the most terrible and most atrocious murders that have ever occurred in East Tennessee was committed near Rogersville Junction last night.

Mrs. Carrie Hunter, the young and beautiful wife of James M. Hunter, a wealthy farmer and stock-raiser, was shot and instantly killed while sitting in her private chamber about 9 o'clock. Just before eating supper Mr. Hunter saw some one looking in through the window, and ran to the door to see what was wanted. The person, however, had disappeared. Soon afterward Mrs. Hunter saw the same face at the window and was about to call to her husband, who was sitting near her reading, when a sharp report of a gun was heard, and Mrs. Hunter fell to the floor a corpse with a dozen buckshot in her brain. Her husband soon raised an alarm and a posse went in pursuit. Two men suspected of the murder have been arrested and Judge Lynch may dispose of their cases.

Mrs. Hunter was the daughter of a noted East Tennessean and was quite well known. The horrible murder has created the greatest excitement throughout East Tennessee.

An Ohio Murder.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 15.—A *Leader* special from Harmony, near Marietta, reports that W. R. Miller was found dead in his house with two bullet holes in his body. His wife and his brother were arrested for the murder. Rumor says that his wife threatened to put him out of the way because she loved his brother. The prisoners deny all knowledge of the crime.

The Hot Springs Tragedy.

HOT SPRINGS, Feb. 15.—The examination of prisoners is still going on. Tom Shannon, a prominent saloon man, and from whose place the assassins stepped forth when they fired into the hack Saturday, was arrested to-day, charged with conspiracy and being a party to the assassinations.

A SLIGHT cold, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give sure and immediate relief. Sold only in boxes.

THE RIVER AND WEATHER

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF LOUISVILLE.
Latitude 38° 14' 58". | Longitude 85° 45' 52".

SIGNAL SERVICE REPORTS.

THE INDICATIONS FOR THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS FOR TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1 A. M.—For the South Atlantic States, slightly warmer, generally fair weather, northeast to southeast winds, lower barometer.

For the Western Gulf States, warm, partly cloudy weather, local rains, southeast winds, lower barometer.

FOR TENNESSEE AND THE OHIO VALLEY, WARMER, FAIR WEATHER, FOLLOWED BY LOCAL RAINS BY SUNDAY MORNING, EAST TO SOUTH WINDS, LOWER BAROMETER.

For the Lower Lake region, slightly warmer, generally fair weather, winds shifting to southeast, lower barometer.

For the Upper Lake region, partly cloudy weather, light local rain or snow, slight rise in temperature, lower barometer, southerly winds in the southern portion, northeast to southeast winds in the northern portion.

For the Upper Mississippi valley, warmer, partly cloudy weather, followed by light rain or snow, southerly winds, falling barometer.

For the Missouri valley, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, light snow or rain, winds generally southeast to southwest, falling barometer, followed by rising barometer Sunday.

For the Pacific coast, partly cloudy weather, local rains.

Warmer, partly cloudy weather and rain are indicated for the Gulf States and Tennessee valley Sunday.

The temperature will rise in the Lake region, with rain or snow and partly cloudy weather Sunday.

For Colorado, warmer, partly cloudy weather, local rain or light snow.

The Lower Ohio and Central Mississippi rivers will continue to rise.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD — SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.

Official.] LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 15, 1884.

	6:25 A. M.	10:25 A. M.	2:25 P. M.	6:25 P. M.	10:25 P. M.
Barometer	30.500	30.537	30.453	30.456	30.428
Thermomet'r	20.0	25.1	33.5	35.9	34.0
Dew-point	12.0	13.7	23.5	28.9	28.0
Humidity	70	57	65	70	78
Wind	S.	S. E.	S. E.	E.	E.
Velocity	6	6	6	5	6
Weather	Clear.	Clear.	Clear.	Clear.	Clear.

Mean daily barometer	30.460
Mean daily thermometer	29.2
Mean daily dew-point	21.2
Mean daily humidity	71.0
Maximum thermometer	39.5
Minimum thermometer	19.0

Maximum velocity of wind, 10 miles per hour, southeast.

COMPARATIVE OBSERVATIONS.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 15, 1884, 2:25 P. M.

Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations 7 A. M., 3 P. M., 11 P. M. (Washington time):

STATIONS.	Barometer.	Thermom.	Wind: Direc'n (from)	Wind: Vel'c'y per hr	Rainfall last 8 hrs	State of Weather.
E. Gulf States:						
New Orleans	30.30	50	N. E	6	.....	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.39	46	N. W	Lt.	.....	Fair.
W. G'lf States:						
Galveston	30.31	44	E.	11	.....	Fair.
Indianola	30.32	46	E.	14	.....	Fair.
Little Rock	30.38	38	E.	Lt.	.....	Fair.
Shreveport	30.31	39	E.	6	.....	Cloudy.
O. V'l & Tenn:						
Chattanooga	30.41	41	N. E	8	.....	Fair.
Cincinnati	30.51	34	S. E.	Lt.	.....	Clear.
Louisville	30.45	33	S. E.	6	.....	Clear.
Memphis	30.40	37	E.	Lt	.....	Cloudy.
Nashville	30.45	32	E.	Lt.	.....	Clear.
Pittsburgh	30.52	30	W.	6	*	Clear.
Up. Miss. V'y:						
Cairo	30.48	35	S. W	7	.....	Clear.
Davenport	30.33	32	S.	19	.....	Fair.
Dubuque	30.31	28	S.	10	.....	Clear.
Keokuk	30.34	30	S. E.	6	.....	Fair.
La Crosse	30.23	26	S.	13	.....	Clear.
St. Louis	30.43	38	S.	15	.....	Clear.
St. Paul	30.10	17	S. E.	10	.....	Cloudy.
Missouri V'l:						
Leavenwth	30.21	35	S.	16	.....	Cloudy.
Omaha	30.09	33	S.	20	.....	Fair.
Yankton	29.99	25	S. W	13	.....	Cloudy.
Ex. Northwest						
Bismarck	30.06	†8	E.	11	.....	Clear.
Middle Slope:						
Dodge City	29.96	39	S. E.	37	.....	Cloudy.
Fort Elliott	30.06	39	S.	26	.....	Cloudy.
North Platte	29.90	18	.....	.....	.....	Cloudy.
Lake Region:						
Chicago	30.30	31	S.	6	.....	Clear.

*Inappreciable. †Below zero.

COMPARATIVE DATA—CORRESPONDING DAYS OF DIFFERENT YEARS.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 15, 1884.

Feb. 15	Mean daily barometer	Thermometer: Mean	Thermometer: Max.	Thermometer: Min.	Mean relative humidity	Prev. direc'n of wind	Rainfall (inches)	Character of day
1873	30.019	42.0	47.0	33.0	82.3	N. E	0.50	Cloudy
1874	29.789	49.0	57.0	35.0	59.0	S.	.....	Fair.
1875	30.577	16.2	24.0	5.0	67.7	N. W	.....	Fair.
1876	29.919	25.7	44.0	20.0	64.0	W.	0.04	Cloudy
1877	30.263	43.5	49.0	36.0	76.0	S. W	.....	Fair.
1878	29.920	46.0	51.0	38.0	64.0	S. E	0.01	Cloudy
1879	30.363	25.0	31.0	10.0	61.0	S. E.	.....	Clear.
1880	30.197	43.5	51.0	33.0	55.0	S.	.....	Clear.
1881	30.251	38.7	49.0	25.0	62.0	S.	*	Cloudy
1882	30.118	54.0	64.0	40.0	69.0	S.	.....	Fair.
1883	29.961	65.7	74.0	59.0	69.0	S.	0.16	Cloudy
1884	30.460	29.2	39.5	19.0	71.0	E.	.....	Clear.

Stage of Water in Canal for Corresponding Days

1873...	10 feet	2 inches	1879...	9 feet	6 inches
1874...	9 feet	6 inches	1880...	18 feet	6 inches
1875...	6 feet	11 inches	1881...	20 feet	6 inches
1876...	16 feet	8 inch	1882...	22 feet	7 inches
1877...	8 feet	6 inches	1883...	43 feet	9 inches
1878...	11 feet	2 inches	1884...	44 feet	7 inches

*Inappreciable.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 15, Noon.—River 21 feet and rising. Weather clear and cold.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 15, Night.—River 21 feet; stationary. Weather clear and cool.

WHEELING, Feb. 15, Noon.—River 30 feet 9 inches and rising slowly. Departed—Batchelor, Pittsburgh, 10:30 A. M.; Diurnal, Parkersburg, 11:30 A. M. Weather cloudy and cold.

WHEELING, Feb. 15, Night.—The river commenced rising here this morning, and this evening the marks show 31 feet 6 inches and rising. Departed—Regular, Matamoras, 3:30 P. M.; Iron City, with provisions for the sufferers, and Jacob Heatherington, light. The Stockdale is due down with provisions. Clear and cold.

EVANSVILLE, Feb. 15, Noon.—River rose 2 inches in the last 12 hours; now 47 feet on gauge. There is a hopeful feeling this morning. Clear and cold.

EVANSVILLE, Feb. 15, Night.—The river has risen 3 inches in the last 24 hours, and is still rising slowly. Thermometer 32° to 34°; barometer —¾. People are hopeful. Nothing new to relate.

CAIRO, Feb. 15, Noon.—Arrived—Hudson, St. Louis, 10 P. M.; Thos. Sherlock, New Orleans, 1 A. M.; City of Providence, Vicksburg, 4; John A. Scudder, St. Louis, 10; Joseph Henry, St. Louis, 10. Departed—Hudson, Ohio river, 11 P. M.; Sherlock, Ohio river, 3 A. M.; Providence, St. Louis, 7. River 49 feet; rising. Clear and cold.

CAIRO, Feb. 15, Night.—No arrivals or departures. River 49 feet 4 inches and rising. Weather clear; thermometer 30°.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15, Night.—Arrived—My Choice, New Orleans. Departed—My Choice, New Orleans. River fallen 5 inches; now 13 feet 11 inches by gauge. Clear and pleasant.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 15, Noon.—River rising. Arrived—Mississippi, South; Arkansas City, St. Louis. Weather clear and cold.

VICKSBURG, Feb. 15, Night.—Arrived—Hays, Memphis, 11 A. M. Departed—City of New Orleans, St. Louis, 1 P. M.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15, Night.—Arrived—Sam. Roberts and barges, Evansville; Port Eads and barges, St. Louis; Golden Rule, Cincinnati. River rose 1 inch.

LOCAL RIVER REPORT.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Name.	*From.*	*To.*
Mattie Hays, flood-sufferers' supplies.	———	Below.

BOATS DUE.

Jas. W. Gaff	Memphis	Cincinnati.

RIVER, BUSINESS AND WEATHER.

THE worst is over, and the flood of February, 1884, "takes the cake." It rose but very little yesterday morning, come to a stand about 9 A. M., and held its own at 46 feet 6 inches during the remainder of the day, with a fair prospect that it would commence falling here last night. It was falling at Cincinnati yesterday, and will be falling here this morning. The weather here yesterday was clear and cold, with a prospect that it will be the same to-day. It will be seen that the figures above make the rise of 1884 exactly two feet above the famous flood of February, 1883. The highest point was reached on the 16th of February last year, and on the 15th of the same month this year. Both rises were as near alike in coming and going as could be, except that the suffering may not be so great this year among the people here on account of the more favorable weather than we had last year. There seems to be some difference of opinion as to the marks of the height of the present rise. Some say we have less water than the figures call for, some say more; but we think 46 feet 6 inches is as near right as you can make it. Suffice to say, we have had enough, and we are truly glad that the worst is about over.

OUR LOG.

HELP the sufferers!

"BE ye charitable one unto another."

CAPT. JOS. B. WILLIAMS has gone to New Orleans.

THE Mattie Hays has gone on her mission of mercy.

OLD IKE says of the flood: "Boys, de dog's about dead."

DUGAN hauled coal out of his barges on Fourth street yesterday.

THE pegs were driven and the marks made for the flood of 1884 yesterday.

PILOT GUS MUSSELMAN is on duty on the new transfer boat at Howard's ship-yard.

THE gloom and darkness of the flood are disappearing, and daylight is about to dawn upon us again.

THERE wasn't 46 feet "10 inches" of water here yesterday morning. It never did reach that stage.

CAPT. SIMPSON HORNER, SR., did not go all the way to Pittsburgh, but returned here, and is at the Galt House.

SOME one has sent us a very good likeness of "dat boy Raz." We have given it a place in our gallery of fine arts.

THE steamboat controversy in the Memphis and lower bends has at last been brought to a satisfactory settlement.

THE remains of Jack Hays were buried yesterday morning. Poor old Jack! We trust he has gone to a better and brighter home.

THE Government has chartered the steamer Reindeer to transport supplies to the flood sufferers up the river above here. She leaves on her first cruise to-day.

CAPT. JIM MCDONALD, of the Iron Age, has been very kind to the poor flood sufferers of Jeffersonville. He is an "old timer," having been on the river nearly 50 years.

THE Belle of Shreveport will not leave here for Cincinnati until the river falls sufficient to keep her from doing any damage by her waves to submerged towns along the river.

THE Golden Rule, leaving New Orleans to-day, is the last of the line boats now headed for home. All the Southern Transportation Line boats are at Cincinnati and on their way up there.

CAPT. R. C. GRAY, of Gray's Iron Line, has tendered the use of the Iron Duke and barges to the people of Cairo in case they become sufferers from the flood. Capt. Dick's heart is as big as his head.

THE Valentine pound party at Capt. Gilmore's residence night before last was a success. The receipts netted $49 80, which amount was turned over to Maj. Wright yesterday for the benefit of the flood sufferers.

KLAUBER photographed the Iron Age and tow from the big bridge yesterday. She lies below the bridge at the Indiana shore. The artist took "two shots" at her—one to get the boat and barges and the other to "take in" the herculean Captain, and you bet "he's all thar."

THE estimable wife of Capt. James Good, Superintendent of the Anchor Line at St. Louis, died in that city Thursday last of pneumonia. She was a most excellent lady, and her loss was sadly deplored. Capt. Good has the true sympathy of a host of friends here and in other cities.

OLD IKE says: "Prob'ly you've missed dat boy Raz sence de flood. Fac' is I wan't able ter pay fo' findin' his body and sarchin' fo' it, an' den gittin' up a fus-class funeril, so I got his mudder ter send him out in de country ter stay wid his Onkle Gib ontel de flood wuz over. Yer see, I know de boy, an' we can't spar him yit erwhile."

THE only boat ever built on the city's ship-yard fill was the Saline, built in person by Capt. Natural Miller. It took two other boats to pull her into the river after she was built. She is the only boat that ever had a lady licensed Captain. The boat is now in the New Orleans and Bouef river trade making money. The fill was a failure as a ship-yard, and you couldn't find it now with a search warrant, assisted by a diving-bell.

DRIFTWOOD.

THE Jas. W. Gaff will be up this morning from Memphis....The Golden Rule reached New Orleans last evening....The towboats Sam Clark, Belle McGowan, Hornet, John Penny, Eagle, and Enterprise all arrived at Pittsburgh Thursday, and the Sam Brown left Pittsburgh for Cincinnati with 17 barges of coal....The Boaz and Raymond Horner will go South from here with big tows of coal; also the big John A. Wood....The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* of the 13th says: "The estate of the late Capt. John W. Cannon, as represented in the ownership of the steamboats John W. Cannon and the Ed. Richardson, was sold at public auction yesterday. The interest in the John W. Cannon was bid in for John S. Cannon for $800, in the Ed. Richardson for W. L. Cannon for $2,000. Yesterday morning the Cannon was seized by the United States Marshal, but immediately after and before the sale was bonded out."

SNAGS.

PITTSBURGH *Times*, 13th: Capt. R. C. Gray and his able assistants did good work and succeeded in saving all his boats and barges—twenty in all. This was certainly a big feat, considering the current and the size of the river, but then Capt. Gray is a thorough steamboatman, understands his business and employes the best of men. What Gray don't know about steamboating has not yet been discovered.

MEMPHIS *Appeal*, 13th: A local packet came into port on a Sunday with a cracked steam-pipe. Steam-fitters were all at church, of course, and a bungling plumber was secured who did the work very well, especially in making out his bill on a blank supposed to be used for his city customers, of which the following is a copy: "Fixing up a busted pipe on the steamer ———, to-wit: Going to see the job, $2; coming back for tools and help, $2; finding the leak, $1 50; sending for more help, $1 25; going back for solder forgotten, $1 50; bringing the solder, $1; burned my finger, $2; lost my tobacco, 50 cents; getting to work, $3; getting my assistants to work, $2 50; fixing the pipe, 25 cents; going home, $2 50; time, solder, wear and tear on tools, overalls and other clothing, $5; total, $23 50."

IT is with pleasure that I add my testimony to the excellence of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. I have used it in my family for several years, and can truly say that I know of no medicine equal to it for checking and curing the frequent coughs and cold to which children are subject at all seasons of the year. I have also realized great benefit from it myself, and have recommended it to others, who almost invariably have learned to value it. I always prescribe it to the students under our care when necessary, and the teachers willingly add their testimony to mine in praise of this medicine.—[*J. S. Edwards, Principal of Providence Conference Seminary, East Greenwood, R. I.*

FOR RENT-MISCELLANEOUS

FOR RENT—$40,000- On real estate mortgages, 2 to 5 years. W. C. PRIEST & CO.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Two large rooms, with first-class table board, can be had at 616 Walnut st. jy9 dtf

AMUSEMENTS.

MACAULEY'S THEATER.

One week, commencing Monday, February 11. Grand Matinee Saturday, first time in Louisville, the Romantic Spectacular Drama, in 5 acts and 17 scenes, written by Geo. R. Sims, author of "Lights o' London," etc., entitled

THE ROMANY RYE,

Under the management of Messrs. BROOKS & DICKSON.

Monday, Feb. 18, six nights, Mr. WILLIAM STAFFORD.

WHALLEN'S BUCKINGHAM THEATER.

SOUVENIR MATINEE, SATURDAY, 2:15 P. M.

LIZZIE EVANS AS "CHIP."

Every lady attending will receive a handsome cabinet photograph of Miss Evans.

Grand Excursion to See the Flood



The Steamer RAINBOW, in charge of Capt. J. K. WESTFALL, will leave the foot of Twelfth st. Saturday evening at 3 o'clock; Sunday at 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M., giving every one an opportunity to see the great flood. No one should miss it as it may never be witnessed again. Tickets for sale on boat. Price 50 cents. Children 25 cents.

J. L. STAIR, Sup't.

LECTURES.

HUMOROUS LECTURE.

FUNNY PEOPLE WE MEET,

BY

DR. J. JAY VILLERS,

Illustrated by humorous Character Recitations, Impersonations, Vocalism and Ventriloquism, with various changes of voice, form of person and facial expression.

MASONIC TEMPLE THEATER.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 19, 1884.

Admission 50 cts. Reserved seats 25 cts. extra. Box-sheet now open at Curry & Dearing's book store, Fourth st.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

BY E. K. MILLER & CO.

A Splendid Assortment of Common Furniture, consisting of Bedsteads, Mattresses, Bureaus, Washstands, Tables, Chairs, Cook Stoves and Kitchen Utensils, Brussels and Wool Carpets, AT AUCTION.

SATURDAY, Feb. 16, 1884, at 10 A. M., at No. 247 Fourth ave., bet. Main and Market.
E. K. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION TO-NIGHT

I WILL sell, without reserve or limit, my entire stock of gentlemen's and youths' fine FUR FELT HATS in all the latest styles. This sale will be continued every night until sold out, at the Fourth-Avenue Hat Store, next door to Witherspoon's. R. B. FORSYTH, Auct'r.

WANTS—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO TRADE—Good paying business property and two good dwelling-houses, centrally located in Louisville, for a good stock of dry goods and notions amounting to from $20,000 to $50,000. Address, giving particulars, etc., C. G., Box 85 Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—Men and women to start a new business at their homes, easily learned in an hour. No peddling. 10c to 50c an hour made daytime or evening. Send 10c for 20 samples to commence work on. Address H. G. FAY, Rutland, Vermont. fe2 d24

WANTED—It known that the Employment Agency of the Women's Christian Association has been removed from Schumann's Block, to a room over Hegan's paper store, No. 348, and is located at the first landing.

WANTED—BORROWERS—For $40,000—Mortgage loans, 2 to 5 years. W. C. PRIEST & CO.

WANTED—Chronic catarrh and sore throat, causing loss of smell and offensive breath, cured by a mild and pleasant treatment at Dr. LANCASTER'S Dispensary, 313 Fourth st., near Market. se8 dtf

WANTED—Persons desiring speedy and permanent cures of all private and special diseases, to call on Dr. RICE. Hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Sundays: 2 to 4 P. M. See advertisement. au8 dtf

WANTS—HELP.

WANTED—NIGHT WATCHMAN—A sober, reliable man. Must have good recommendations. Address MANUFACTURER, care of Sutton, Letter-carrier.

WANTED—It known that the Women's Christian Association Employment Agency is still in the Schumann block, room 11, corner Fourth and Jefferson, where women and girls wanting homes, or ladies seeking help, are invited to call daily, between 10 A. M. and 12 M.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—In every State and county for TRAVELS IN MEXICO. By Frederick A. Ober. The most interesting and valuable work on Mexico ever published. Fully illustrated with 290 engravings and maps. Complete in one volume. Send for circulars and terms to the publishers, ESTES & LAURIAT, Boston.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

FOR RENT—Two large and elegant rooms, one with a spacious fire-proof vault, and two small connecting rooms, in the second story of the COURIER-JOURNAL Building, all supplied with heat and gas. These are the best and most desirable office rooms in the city. Apply at COURIER-JOURNAL Counting Room. dtf

FOR RENT—DESK OR OFFICE ROOM—At FIELD'S Ticket Office, 342 West Main st., near Fourth. ja5 dtf

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—A rare chance for a man with $2,500 cash to buy a store in a live railroad town in one of the best sections of Southern Kentucky. Address CHAS. FRANCIS, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIP—For particulars address Board of Trade, care this office.

FOR SALE—A good-paying manufacturing business—trade established—can be bought for $500 if taken at once. Best of reasons given for selling. Address "Ureka," care this office.

FOR SALE—MARE—A chestnut "Cadmus" mare, combined saddle and harness animal, 15½ hands high, perfectly gentle, 6 years old; trots a mile out in 3 minutes, and goes all gaits under the saddle; also Pearce buggy in first-class condition; owner will sell cheap, being compelled to leave city for the winter. Chance to buy stylish turn-out cheap. Apply at GABE JONES' Stable, Center st., bet. Green and Walnut. ja29 dtf

FOR SALE—PLATE GLASS—Four plates splendid plate glass for show-windows, 25x180 inches, and one plate 47x128 inches, for sale cheap if immediate application be made to J. V. ESCOTT & SONS', Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY—New and second-hand engines, boilers, etc. SULZER & VOGT, 717 to 731 E. Main st. SuTuTh&Satf

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, ETC.—Having determined to change my business, I offer for sale my property in Midway, Ky., consisting of brick cottage and four rooms; all the necessary outbuildings new; about 1½ acres of ground, and an abundance of small fruits. Also my business property, two stories, used as a saloon for nine years, the upper story for lodge-rooms. A lot adjoining, upon which is a small frame house used as a butcher-shop. For further particulars address R. S. REDD, Midway, Ky. fe15 d12

FOR SALE—A FINE BLUE-GRASS FARM—"Elkwood," containing 365 acres, one mile north of Midway (railroad town), Woodford county, Ky., 40 acres woodland pasture, remainder in a high state of cultivation, well watered. Improvements extensive and substantial. A first-class farm in all respects. For plat, full description, price, etc., address E. A. BAGBY, Midway, Ky. fe2 Sa2Wtf

FOR SALE—A GOOD STORE HOUSE AND DWELLING—With all necessary out-buildings and 10 acres of very rich land attached. Any one desiring a location for selling goods will find this a good point, situated as it is in the heart of one of the finest tobacco-growing districts of the State. For any particulars address J. M. LUCE, Hardyville, Hart co., Ky. jy30 eod15

FOR SALE—PHYSICIAN'S HOME AND GOOD WILL—Most desirable field. Address J. A. KIRKPATRICK, M. D., South Lebanon, Ohio.

LOST.

LOST—POCKET-BOOK—A leather pocket book containing about $12 in money and papers with the owner's name on them. A liberal reward will be paid if returned to GEO. W. FUNK, Orel, Ky.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLES

"ST. LOUIS AIR-LINE."

Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Railway.

Bridge Depot N. E. Cor. Fourteenth and Main sts. In effect June 3, 1883.

	St. Louis *Mail.	Night *Expr's.	Evansv'e †Accom.
Lv Louisville	8:00 A M	8:30 P M	3:40 P M
Lv New Albany	8:15 A M	8:45 P M	4:07 P M
Ar Huntingburg	11:27 A M	11:44 P M	7:10 P M
Ar Princeton	1:17 P M	1:34 A M	9:00 P M
Ar Evansville	1:50 P M	9:40 A M	9:35 P M
Ar Rockport	1:10 P M	1:10 P M	8:55 P M
Ar Owensboro	2:10 P M	2:10 P M	10:20 P M
Ar St. Louis	7:11 P M	7:31 A M	....
RETURNING.	Louisv'e *Mail.	Night *Expr's.	Louisv'e †Accom.
Lv St. Louis	7:45 A M	7:30 P M	....
Lv Owensboro	12:15 P M	....	5:30 A M
Lv Rockport	2:00 P M	1:10 P M	6:55 A M
Ar Evansville	....	9:40 A M	....
Lv Evansville	1:20 P M	....	6:20 A M
Lv Princeton	2:12 P M	1:56 A M	7:00 A M
Ar Huntingburg	3:57 P M	3:21 A M	8:30 A M
Ar New Albany	6:50 P M	6:04 A M	12:08 P M
Ar Louisville	7:15 P M	6:30 A M	12:35 P M

*Daily.
†Daily except Sunday.

No change of cars between Louisville and St. Louis or Louisville and Evansville. Only line running solid trains with Pullman Palace Sleepers through to St. Louis. Elegant day and smoking coaches.

City ticket office, southwest corner Fourth and Main sts. (L. and N. ticket office).

Cincinnati Southern Railway.

Depot Tenth and Maple Streets—Trains Daily. Short Line to the South. In Effect December 5, 1883.

	Express.	Express.
Leave Louisville	7:50 P M	8:10 A M
Arrive Chattanooga	8:10 A M	9:25 P M
Arrive Atlanta	1:10 P M	3:40 A M
Arrive Savannah	8:00 A M	3:55 P M
Arrive Jacksonville	8:15 A M	10:00 P M
Arrive Meridian	10:00 P M	7:25 A M
Arrive Vicksburg	6:00 A M	....
Arrive New Orleans	6:15 A M	3:50 P M
	Express.	Express.
Arrive Louisville	6:40 P M	7:10 A M
Leave Chattanooga	5:30 A M	7:30 P M
Leave Atlanta	11:40 P M	2:35 P M
Leave Savannah	9:00 A M	7:30 P M
Leave Jacksonville	9:30 A M	5:45 P M
Leave Meridian	7:15 P M	5:55 A M
Leave Vicksburg	....	8:00 P M
Leave New Orleans	10:50 A M	9:45 P M

Pullman palace hotel cars and elegant parlor cars on Cincinnati Southern. Daylight ride over the scenic Cincinnati Southern.

Ticket office 336 West Main street, and depot Tenth and Maple streets.

Narrow-Gauge Railroad.

Trains leave Louisville, daily except Sunday, at 8:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. and 5:25 P. M.

Arrive at Prospect 9:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M. and 6:15 P. M.

RETURNING.

Trains leave Prospect daily, except Sunday, at 7:00 A. M., 9:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

Arrive at Louisville 7:50 A. M., 10:45 A. M. and 4:50 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Prospect at 9:30 A. M. and 4:50 P. M.; arrive at Louisville at 10:30 A. M. and 5:40 P. M. Leave Louisville at 1:05 P. M. and 6:00 P. M.; arrive at Prospect at 2:05 P. M. and 6:50 P. M.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

D. P. FAULDS,

523 FOURTH AVE.

The Best

Pianos and Organs

MADE.

CHICKERING, KNABE,
GABLER & BRO., WHEELOCK
KURTZMAN, Grovestein & Fuller.

ORGANS.

Mason & Hamlin and Smith American

I am the sole agent for all of the above celebrated instruments, and am selling them cheaper for cash than others are selling, that cost much less, or I am fully prepared to give terms to suit the purchaser. Catalogues sent free.

D. P. FAULDS.

SuW&Sa

COAL.

BYRNE & SPEED

Miners AND Shippers of Coal

SCREENED FROM THE ELEVATOR.

Pittsburgh, 14c	$3 50
Pittsburgh Nut, 12c	3 00
Winifrede, 13c	3 25
Laurel, 12c	3 00
Kentucky, 10c	2 50
Kentucky Nut, 8c	2 00
Cannel Coal 18c	4 50
Crushed coke, per bushel	10c.
Large Coke per bushel	9c.

ANTHRACITE Lehigh Valley, Cross Creek, Lackawanna, Wilkesbarre } $8 50 per ton.

Lehigh Anthracite..........$9 00 per ton.

Telephone connection. Main office 415 W. Jeff. st.

JOS. WALTON & CO.,

Miners and Shippers of

Screened Pittsburgh Coal!

Pittsburgh Lump, 14c	$3 50
Pittsburgh Nut, 12c	3 00

Screened for family use.

Sugar Loaf, Lehigh, Anthracite, at $9 00 per ton

MAIN OFFICE: No. 250 Third St.,

Between Main and Market.

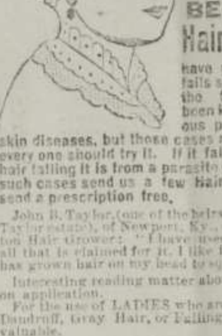
Special Rates to Dealers and Large Consumers.

Telephone connections. de22 dtf

WHO SHOULD USE

BENTON'S

HAIR GROWER.



All who are BALD, all who are becoming BALD, all who do not want to be BALD, all who are troubled with DANDRUFF, all who want MUSTACHES or WHISKERS, all who desire an elegant dressing. Eighty per cent. of those using

BENTON'S Hair Grower,

have grown Hair. It fails sometimes when the follicles have been killed by poisonous preparations, or skin diseases, but those cases are so few that every one should try it. If it fails to stop the hair falling it is from a parasite or Alopecia; in such cases send us a few Hairs and we will send a prescription free.

John B. Taylor, (one of the heirs to the Immense Taylor estate), of Newport, Ky., says of the Benton Hair Grower: "I have used it and find it all that is claimed for it. I like it very much. It has grown hair on my head to some extent."

Interesting reading matter about the hair sent on application.

For the use of LADIES who are troubled with Dandruff, Gray Hair, or Falling Hair, it is invaluable.

Price, $1. per bottle by mail.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Address BENTON HAIR GROWER CO.,

Brainard Block, Cleveland, Ohio.

fe9 eod tf

PERSONAL.

WEAK and Undeveloped Parts of the Human Body Enlarged, Developed and Strengthened, Etc., is an interesting advertisement long run in our paper. In reply to inquiries we will say that there is no evidence of humbug about this. On the contrary, the advertisers are very highly indorsed. Interested persons may get sealed circulars giving all particulars by addressing Erie Medical Co., P. O. Box 513, Buffalo, N. Y.—[Toledo Evening Bee. my2 W&Sa&Su156

BED-WETTING IN CHILDREN.—To cure them of this disagreeable habit use Dr. Wintersmith's Extract of Buchu.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLES.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

(Depot Tenth and Maple streets.)

All trains are run by Central Standard Time. Trains marked * daily; † daily except Sunday.

In effect Nov. 18, 1883.	Leave Louisville.	Arrive Louisville.
For Nashville, Memp's, Decatur, Mob'e, M'nt-g'y, Pens'la and N.O.	*12:30 P M 1:00 A M	2:50 P M 2:20 A M
For Nashv'e, Chatt'ga, Atlanta, Savannah, Macon and Southeast	*8:10 A M *12:30 P M *1:00 A M	7:10 A M 2:50 P M 2:20 A M
For Jacksonville and Florida points	*12:30 P M *1:00 A M	2:50 P M 2:20 A M
For Humboldt, Milan, Memphis, Little R'k, and the Southwest	*12:30 P M *1:00 A M	2:50 P M 2:20 A M
For Knoxv, W'm Sp'gs, Ashev, Col'bia, Chs'n and Carolina points	*7:50 P M	7:10 A M
For Lebanon, London and Knoxville	*8:10 A M	6:40 P M
Bowling Green Acc'n	†4:55 P M	11:00 A M
Bardstown Accommod'n	†4:25 P M	8:20 A M

Solid trains and Buffet Sleeping-cars to New Orleans. Palace Sleeping-cars to Little Rock, Memphis, Knoxville, Atlanta, Chattanooga and Jacksonville, Fla., without change. Through coaches to Memphis, Warm Springs, N. C., and Cedar Key, Fla. Sleepers on 2:30 A. M. train open in depot at 9 P. M.

L. and N. R. R.—Short-line Division.

(Depot, river front, between First and Second.)

In effect Nov. 18, 1883.	Leave Louisville.	Arrive Louisville.
For Cin'ti, Pittsb Phila, Baltimore, Wash'tn, N. Y. and the East	*2:30 A M *2:50 P M	1:10 A M 12:35 P M
For Lexing'n, Wash'n, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York	*3:00 P M	7:00 P M
For Cin'ti, To'do, Det't, Cl'vel'd, Buffalo, Alb'y, Boston and East	*2:30 A M *2:50 P M	1:10 A M 12:35 P M
For Cincinnati and way stations	†7:40 A M	7:40 P M
For Lexington, Fr'kf't and way stations	†7:00 A M †2:30 P M	10:55 A M 5:20 P M
For Shelbyv'e, Taylorsv'e, Bloomfield, etc	†7:00 A M †3:55 P M	9:10 A M 7:00 P M
Frankfort Accomm'n	†5:05 P M	9:10 A M
Lagrange Accomm'n	†3:55 P M	7:55 A M

Pullman Palace Sleeping-cars to Philadelphia, Washington and New York without change, and but one change to other Northern and Eastern cities. Cincinnati Sleeper on 2:30 A. M. train open in depot at 9 P. M.

Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad.

[Trains run by Central Standard Time.]

	No. 5.	No. 1.
Leave Louisville	5:45 A M	7:55 A M
Leave New Albany	4:59 A M	7:01 A M
Leave Jeffersonville	5:55 A M	8:05 A M
Arrive Seymour	7:30 A M	9:12 A M
Arrive Columbus	8:10 A M	9:42 A M
Arrive Indianapolis	9:45 A M	11:00 A M
Arrive Chicago	....	6:52 A M
Arrive St. Louis	....	7:12 P M
Arrive Cleveland	9:52 P M	....
Arrive Buffalo	3:42 A M	....
Arrive Boston	9:29 P M	....
	No. 3.	No. 7.
Leave Louisville	3:10 P M	7:15 P M
Leave New Albany	2:56 P M	7:00 P M
Leave Jeffersonville	3:20 P M	7:24 P M
Arrive Seymour	4:56 P M	8:42 P M
Arrive Columbus	5:35 P M	9:20 P M
Arrive Shelbyville	6:42 P M	....
Arrive Rushville	7:31 P M	....
Arrive Cambridge City	8:30 P M	....
Arrive Indianapolis	7:00 P M	10:30 P M
Arrive Chicago	....	6:47 A M
Arrive St. Louis	....	....
Arrive Cleveland	6:42 A M	....
Arrive Buffalo	12:42 P M	....
Arrive Boston	8:49 A M	....
RETURNING.	No. 10.	No. 4.
Leave Indianapolis	4:10 A M	7:25 A M
Arrive Jeffersonville	7:15 A M	11:15 A M
Arrive New Albany	7:35 A M	12:35 A M
Arrive Louisville	7:25 A M	11:25 A M
	No. 2.	No. 6.
Leave Indianapolis	3:50 P M	6:45 P M
Arrive Jeffersonville	7:05 P M	10:35 P M
Arrive New Albany	7:30 P M	11:53 P M
Arrive Louisville	7:15 P M	10:45 P M

Nos. 1, 6, 7 and 10 run daily. All others daily except Sunday.

Train leaving Louisville at 7:15 P. M. has palace sleeping cars to Chicago. Train leaving at 7:55 A. M. has chair car and coaches to Chicago without change, daily except Sunday. Depot northeast corner Fourteenth and Main sts.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.

Only Line Running Solid Trains Between Louisville and Washington City.

Depot, Water Street, between First and Second. Ticket Office, 340 W. Main Street. New Standard Time.

EAST-BOUND.	Fast Line, Daily.	Mail Daily, ex. Sunday.
Lv Louisville	3:00 P M	7:00 A M
Ar Lexington	6.35 P M	11:37 A M
Ar Huntington	1:00 A M	7:00 P M
Ar Charleston	3:25 A M	....
Ar Alderson	8:20 A M	....
Ar White Sulphur	9:30 A M	....
Ar Covington	10:20 A M	....
Ar Clifton Forge	10:55 A M	....
Ar Goshen	11:59 A M	....
Ar Staunton, Va	1:11 P M	....
Ar Waynesboro	1:40 P M	....
Ar Afton	1:50 P M	....
Ar Charlottesville, Va	3:10 P M	....
Ar Washington	7:10 P M	....
Ar Baltimore	8:55 P M	....
Ar Philadelphia	3:00 A M	....
Ar New York	6:30 A M	....
Lv Charlottesville	3:10 P M	....
Ar Richmond	6:30 P M	....
Ar Newport News	10:15 A M	....
Ar Old Point Comfort	10:45 A M	....
Ar Norfolk	11:30 A M	....
Lv Clifton Forge	11:10 A M	....
Lv Lexington, Va	3:10 P M	....
Lv Lynchburg	2:30 P M	....
Lv Danville	7:24 P M	....
Lv Greensboro	9:55 P M	....
Ar Louisville	7:00 P M	5:15 P M

Washington Express leaves Louisville daily with Pullman cars and solid train to Washington, D. C., without change. At Winchester, at 8:10 P. M., Pullman cars from Cincinnati are attached, running through to Richmond, Va., without change, where direct connection is made with Richmond and Danville and through train of the Atlantic Coast Line for the Southeast and Jacksonville, Fla.

Connection in Union Depot, Washington, for Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and the East. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleepers until 7 A. M.

Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern R. R.

[In effect December 16, 1883.]

For Owensboro, Henderson, Paducah, Memphis and the South and Southwest.

Ticket office, 340 W. Main st. Depot, cor. Fourteenth and Main sts.

STATIONS.	Express, Daily.	*Accommodation
Leave Louisville	7:50 A M	4:10 P M
Arrive Cecilia	10:10 A M	6:45 P M
Arrive Elizabethtown	10:40 A M	7:05 P M
Arrive Grayson Springs	11:12 A M	....
Arrive Owensboro	5:05 P M	....
Arrive Nortonville	3:27 P M	....
Arrive Hopkinsville	7:50 P M	....
Arrive Madisonville	4:35 P M	....
Arrive Henderson	6:10 P M	....
Arrive Evansville	8:10 P M	....
Arrive Paducah	7:00 P M	....
Arrive Mayfield	8:27 P M	....
Arrive Fulton	9:30 P M	....
Arrive Cairo	10:45 P M	....
Arrive Memphis	3:20 A M	....
Arrive Louisville	7:00 P M	9:35 A M

*Accommodation runs daily except Sunday.

Louisville, New Albany and Chicago R. R.

"Monon Route."

Depot, Corner Fourteenth and Main sts.

City ticket office southeast cor. Third and Main.

	No. 1, *Ex. Sun.	No. 3, †Daily.
Lv Louisville	7:40 A M	7:30 P M
Lv New Albany	8:00 A M	7:50 P M
Ar Mitchell	10:23 A M	10:07 P M
Ar Lafayette	3:42 P M	3:00 A M
Ar Monon	4:53 P M	4:07 A M
Ar Michigan City	7:15 P M	....
Ar Chicago	8:25 P M	7:30 A M

No change of cars between Louisville and Chicago. The only line running solid trains through to Chicago. Pullman palace Buffett sleepers on night trains. Diagrams for sleepers at city ticket office, southeast corner Third and Main streets.

	No. 2, *Ex. Sun.	No. 4, †Daily.
Lv Chicago	7:40 A M	7:45 P M
Lv Michigan City	8:55 A M	....
Lv Monon	11:10 A M	11:05 P M
Ar Lafayette	12:22 P M	12:09 A M
Ar Mitchell	5:49 P M	5:00 A M
Ar New Albany	8:15 P M	7:15 A M
Ar Louisville	8:35 P M	7:35 A M

*Daily except Sunday. †Daily.

Union depot corner Polk street and Fourth avenue, Chicago. City ticket office No. 122 Randolph street.

Ohio and Mississippi Railway.

(In effect Sunday, December 2, 1883.)

	Leave Louisville	Arrive Destin'tn	Arrive Louisville
Cincinnati	†7:00 A M	†12:05 P M	†8:00 P M
Cincinnati	‡2:25 P M	6:35 P M	†12:35 P M
Cincinnati	‡11:45 A M	7:05 A M	‡11:40 P M
St. Louis	‡8:20 A M	6:20 P M	‡6:50 A M
St. Louis	‡7:30 P M	7:30 A M	†6:35 P M
Indianapolis	†7:00 A M	†11:30 A M	†8:00 P M
Chicago	†7:00 A M	†6:25 P M	†8:00 P M

Trains marked ‡, daily. †Daily except Sunday.

This line makes two hours the quickest time between Louisville and St. Louis with no change of cars, and is the only line under one management between these two cities. Parlor cars on day trains; Palace sleepers on night trains. This is the only route running a through sleeping-car to New York via Parkersburg, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia. Free parlor cars to Cincinnati.

Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 16, 1884.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Persons mailing transient copies of the COURIER-JOURNAL *to friends abroad must place two-cent stamps on all of our eight-column editions, and three-cent stamps on all double numbers, or they will be detained in the Louisville post-office.*

TO-MORROW'S issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL will be an eight column paper and supplement, containing 92 columns of the cream of the world's news, filled with entertaining stories, letters from the Capitals of Europe and America and the highest order of selected matter. Advertisers will materially aid the necessary promptness with which this edition must be put to press by leaving their advertisements in the counting-room as early as possible to-day.

"BUSINESS."

FRIDAY, Feb. 15.—The breadstuff markets were apparently halting for fresh inspiration from some quarter, and all positive tendencies in speculation were in abeyance. The seaboard markets were relatively firm for wheat, while Western markets were vacillating, regaining, however, in late dealings, the differences previously lost. On the whole, prices were sustained on the day's work, or slightly advanced. The very sensational feature is reported from St. Louis of the sale of 218,000 bushels to a miller in the interior of Illinois. Corn and oats were generally firm or higher. Provisions gained a strong advance. Packing returns show a continued and increasing deficit. Cotton was steady to firm, and Liverpool was 1-16d higher. The port receipts show a slight decrease. The live stock markets were steady to firm for cattle, with a considerable advance in New York, while hogs were again lower at Chicago, but steady at most other points.

In New York, money was easy. Foreign exchange was steady. Government bonds were sustained. The stock market was quiet, with only incidental features of interest.

In London, English consols are quoted materially higher. American railroad bonds were a trifle lower. Breadstuffs were quiet in Liverpool, provisions were steady and cotton was a trifle higher.

THE RIVER.

The great flood of 1884 probably reached its highest mark at this point yesterday. For days it had fought its way up and over the banks until it extended far beyond the extremest limits to which it had ever been known to swell before. All day it rose very slowly, about reaching a stand at night and clinging with sullen tenacity to the lines of its latest and highest record, as if loth to abandon its new possessions. But there are not re-enforcements enough to support its rear, and to-day will doubtless see a slow and steady falling back.

It is well that the culmination was not postponed longer. A few more days of rain up the valley, a rise of a few more feet in the river, and almost the whole of Louisville would have been under water.

It is bad enough as it is, heaven knows: and just how bad it is, will not be ascertained until the river recedes. Most of the work of relieving the unfortunate is yet to be done. It will be many days before they can return to their deserted homes, even those whose houses have not been completely swept away, and there should be no relaxation in the movement to provide for the destitute. Much was done yesterday in Louisville through private and organized means. Let the charitable continue their liberality; their contributions will all be needed and will be wisely distributed by those having this work in charge. The Senate of the Kentucky Legislature concurred yesterday with the House in appropriating $75,000 for the relief of the river sufferers throughout the State, and a boat of supplies equipped by the National Government started on an expedition of succor to points below Louisville, while another goes up the Ohio to-day.

Commercially there is yet no improvement in the situation. Trains are irregular, and contend against the greatest disad vantages. The mails are almost as long in getting in as if they were transported by the old stage coach, and freight, of course, over the submerged roads is out of the question.

THE LOUISVILLE CREMATORY.

There is now a bill before the Legislature for the incorporation of the "Kentucky Cremation Society," it being the purpose of the gentlemen having the enterprise in view to establish a crematory in Louisville of the most improved and effective pattern. A similar bill was before the last Legislature, but it was defeated, and on grounds that would have been exceedingly amusing if they had not been so amazingly silly. Indeed, the reasons for which that Legislature refused to allow a crematory erected in Louisville will rank among the curiosities of the times, and in this enlightened age it is almost as incredible that they should have been entertained by a State Assembly as it would have been if it had re-enacted the "Blue Laws" of New England.

However, that is neither here nor there now. The bill will stand on its merits before the present Legislature, and will doubtless be fairly considered. It seems to be in the main a good bill. Certainly its object is commendable. It is beyond the present purpose to enter on an elaborate argument as to the merits of cremation. These are many and important, and are recognized by those who have given the subject consideration. Particularly has cremation great advantages over burial on sanitary grounds as well as in being a cheaper and cleaner way of disposing of the dead.

But long custom has created a strong prejudice in favor of burial, and it will be many years before any other disposition of the dead will be made. While certainly the civilized world has a right to follow this custom if it wishes, it has no right to deny any one the liberty of choice in this matter so long as the method selected does not contravene law or violate decency.

If, therefore, it is sought, by the erection of suitable apparatus, to give him who chooses it the opportunity for cremation, surely there is no sufficient reason for refusing this. There are no bounties asked, no privilege prayed, except one of mere business. It is a matter of abstract right, and if a man has not a right to run a crematory, it would be hard to show why.

There is one feature of the bill, however, which will be treated with disfavor by the Legislature. That is the provision that the society have the sole right to cremate bodies in Louisville and in Jefferson county. There is no reason why this should be granted—there is never a reason why a monopoly should be legalized. There is no probability that the sentiment in Jefferson county in favor of cremation will soon become sufficiently extended to warrant the construction of a rival crematory, and if it should, then no one should own the exclusive privilege to operate crematories. This would be as absurd as to say that only one undertaker should have the right to bury the dead. The gentlemen who contemplate building the crematory in Louisville should be willing to run it on strictly business principles. They certainly should not expect any exclusive prerogatives. If they are in earnest about building a crematory, then they should have no difficulty in securing the passage of the bill; if they simply wish to obtain the exclusive right, for the purpose of holding it with the expectation that it will some time be valuable, then the Legislature will doubtless make short work of them.

A LETTER AND A LECTURE.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL has received the following letter from a lawyer in Middletown, Kentucky, relative to the international copyright bill now before Congress:

"Touching a subject of general interest, the inquiry is suggested—in the adoption of an international copyright law—will the effect be different in respect to the masses of the people and that class denominated authors, from the operation of a 'protective tariff and that class protected under it? It appears to casual observation that the schemes are analogous in effect, if not in ostensible design. Each lays a burden upon the many for the protection of the few: the first, without the pretext of governmental requirement, boldly asserts its claims for the protection of authors in their property rights to the product of their brain. The home author is already protected in that right by our national copyright laws within the territory of the United States. The basis of his claim is that, by granting foreign authors the privilege of the operation of our national copyright laws, home authors may obtain like privileges in other countries upon the principle of reciprocity. The inquiry at this point appears strikingly forcible. Is not the literature imported from abroad at cheap rates by the bookmakers and news-venders and furnished to the people at rates much cheaper than they could obtain it otherwise, as much a valuable commodity to them, of which they should not be deprived for the benefit of a class, as are the sugar, salt and other commodities covered by the protective tariff that is so very objectionable at this time?

"Is the foreign literature which is now free, in so far as tax or duty affects it, to the people, less important as a commodity than the material articles enumerated as dutiable in our tariff schedules? If the Government exempts foreign literature from duty, lays no burden upon it as a means of deriving revenue for its maintainance, can there be any argument in favor of thus burdening the only really free literature the people have, avowedly for the protection of an already protected class—not at home, but abroad in other countries—in order that the favored class shall be benefited, to the detriment of the great reading public in the United States? Very respectfully, INQUIRER."

The gentleman must have looked at the subject very superficially to have taken such a view of it. There is no analogy, whatever, between copyright laws and protective tariff laws.

From the very nature of literary productions, the author can not maintain his property right to them, except through statutory provisions, which take the form of copyright. A man may make a plow and it will be regarded as his property. He has a right to it against the world; he can set its price; he can recover it if taken from him; he can prosecute him who steals it. But let him write a book and he has absolutely no property in it, though it is more completely his production than the plow. Unless he copyrights that book he can not prevent its appropriation and publication by any one who may choose to rob him of the fruits of his labor. Its theft is not subject to law, and the author is utterly without remedy.

So all governments find it necessary to make special provisions for vesting the literary rights in authors. Brain-work is never property until so legally guaranteed. Anybody may make a plow, but when some one thinks out an original design for a special kind of plow, he must procure a patent from his Government before he can claim his invention as his own property and prevent others from infringing on his right. It is the brain-work which is patented; it must be before it will be recognized as property. Copyright is but the patent on the brain-work of authors.

Is there any reason why the brain-worker should not have the right to his own production as well as any other kind of laborer? Would not our manufacturers think it an outrage that every one who chose might take their products whenever and wherever he pleased? Would not our farmers violently rebel if the produce of their fields were considered free, which any one might gather and convert to his own use? Why then should the brain-worker be expected to furnish the world free the results of his time and toil? Why should he not have as much right to them as the farmer has to his wheat or the cooper to his barrels?

There can be no question of class discrimination against the many for the few in granting copyright. Copyright only guarantees to the author his own property; it is not in anywise curtailing the right of the many, for the many have no right to the work of anybody unless they pay him for it its equivalent, or what he may agree to take. If it is class discrimination to secure to the author his productions, then it is equally class discrimination to recognize any man's personal right to property of any kind, and we might as well declare communism at once.

Our correspondent says the American author is already protected by copyright on his work within the borders of the United States. So he is; and if he has the right to his work within the United States, why should he not have the same right without them? His work is really as much his in Canada or in England as in Kentucky, and the only reason why this right is not guaranteed him beyond the territory of the United States is that our Government of itself is unable to do it. In the same way the English author should have the right to dispose of his work in this country as he chooses. When our publishers take his books and publish them here they take what belongs to another, just as much as if they had gone into his hen-house and robbed his chicken-roost. They grow rich on this unjust practice, while the foreign authors get nothing. In the cheap reprints of English books which American publishers put on the market we buy nothing except the mere paper and type-setting. What gives value to the book is stolen for us by our publisher; and our own authors are treated the same way abroad. How unreasonable then is it to put literature on the same ground as sugar and salt, as our correspondent does. Do the people expect to pay a few cents for the barrels and sacks and get the sugar and salt which they contain for nothing? Then why should they expect to pay simply for the paper and ink, receiving the work of the author free?

A comparison between a protective tariff and an international copyright proceeds upon a radical misconception of the nature of each, and is widely misleading. We pay full value for sugar and salt, whether it is made at home or abroad, and in addition we pay a separate tariff tax above this value. As for that matter, we pay a tariff on books, paper, etc., imported from abroad, but this is entirely apart from, and independent of, the individual rights of the author to his work, which can only be secured to him through copyright laws, in no way similar to a protective tariff.

THE CURRENCY IN THE SENATE.

The bank currency debate was opened on Thursday in the Senate by a strong and characteristic argument from Mr. BECK. With his usual massive logic the Senator advocated the McPherson Bill as a measure which provided sufficient encouragement to the banks to sustain their circulation, and yet stopped short of undue favoritism. The theory of his position was that the national bank circulation should be supported solely with reference to its public utility, and not as a prequisite of a special class of capitalists. The public should therefore give such capitalists the necessary inducement to sustain this useful medium of circulation, and no more. We do not understand from this that Mr. BECK, or the Finance Committee, will not favor a reduction or, perhaps, the total abolition of the tax on circulation, as that topic was not under discussion and can be brought forward in due form only by the Ways and Means Committee of the House.

Mr. MORRILL'S substitute, which we have previously described, has been already criticised by the COURIER-JOURNAL, and was criticised very forcibly and to the same effect by Mr. BECK.

Senator VEST'S amendment provided for the issue of Treasury notes to circulate as money, which notes shall be used to purchase all redeemable or matured bonds deposited as a basis of circulation; or they may be used to purchase gold and silver coin for the redemption of such bonds. The proposed notes are of course intended to take the place of the bank notes issued on the redeemed bonds. This amendment, if operative, would at once retire all the 3 per cents, and would at once retire or transfer to the 4 and 4½ per cent. bonds all the bank circulation now based on the 3s. It would not affect otherwise the principal feature of the McPherson Bill, which mainly contemplates the transfer of the bank circulation to the 4 per cent. consols, which are not redeemable.

But it would not be operative even in respect to the bonds which are redeemable. There would be no way to get the proposed Treasury notes into circulation. The amendment provides that they may be issued for two purposes: First, to pay off matured bonds; and second, to purchase gold and silver coins. The bondholders would not accept the notes because they are not a legal tender, and they can hold their circulation until their bonds are redeemed with legal-tender money. Holders of gold and silver will not sell it for the proposed notes, because they would be exchanging legal-tender for non-legal-tender money, gaining nothing in return as an inducement to make the exchange. The proposition would be exactly equivalent to the Treasury Department now asking holders of gold and silver to undergo the trouble and expense of counting, packing and expressing rouleaux of gold and silver to Washington and exchanging the same for equal amounts of bank notes.

As the Treasury can not use the notes in buying gold and silver, it can not redeem the deposited redeemable bonds, and therefore the scheme would be wholly abortive.

We also condemn the proposed issue of Treasury notes on account of the inherent faults of such a currency.

Senator MORGAN'S amendment provided that State bonds might be substituted by any banking association so desiring for any United States bonds on deposit, as the latter may be called and redeemed. Such State bonds are to be subject to all the phases of financing when used for purposes of circulation, as United States bonds, so far as practicable; but no State bonds would be admissible unless the interest had been regularly paid for five years preceding, and unless they stood at par or above in New York.

This amendment introduces a novel factor into the currency discussion, which has considerable superficial plausibility. The first potent objection would be the bad record of many State bonds. A large number and variety of bonds have been repudiated in several States, many others have been scaled down to a small percentage of their face value, others have been made a foot-ball of corrupt speculation by legislative rings and stock jobbers, and very few State bonds have not been at some time at ruinous depreciation. Forty years ago the bonds even of such States as Pennsylvania, New York and Indiana were in this plight. We have no guarantee that such experiences may not be repeated. In many States the contingencies of political and factional contests would constitute a more or less permanent menace. The fact that certain State bonds are at par to-day in New York affords no guarantee for next year. This is, therefore, an unalterable state of hazard, beyond the control of the national authority which would undertake to frame upon local securities the basis of a national banking system. Uniformity in the security would be impossible, because the Federal authority which operates the system could not guarantee the security.

It is true that United States bonds were greatly depressed during the war, before their financial status was established, and the same is true of the national bonds upon which the banking system of England and France are based. But it is also true that those securities have been long established on a basis as immutable as any human institution can occupy. It is also true that any influence powerful enough to depress either of them below the point of absolute security must needs be of such a nature as first to have imperilled the life of the nation.

If Government bonds have to be at some future time removed from their place in the currency system, it will be very easy to place the banking machinery upon a purely national basis in respect to security, and at the same time to provide a better security than State bonds, without resorting to the use of any bonds or stocks whatever.

Senator MORGAN'S amendment, like that of Senator VEST, applied only to three-per cent. bonds as to its operation in the present and near future, and did not in any way conflict with the provisions of the McPherson Bill in relation to the four per cents.

SALE OF TOBACCO BY PRODUCERS.

We are indebted to W. S. ROARK, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second Kentucky district, for the following rulings of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in relation to the sale of tobacco at retail to consumers by the producers thereof:

"First—The sales must be made at the place of production.

"Second—They must be made strictly to consumers, and to no other persons.

"Third—The tobacco must be of the growth and raising of the farmer or producer who makes the sale.

"Fourth—The sales must be of the leaf tobacco in the form and condition of leaf as it is ordinarily dried and cured for the market. If the tobacco is twisted by hand or reduced into a condition to be consumed or in any manner other than the ordinary mode of drying and curing prepared for sale or consumption, even if prepared without the use of any machine or instrument, and without being pressed or sweetened, it is liable to a tax of eight cents a pound. "See section fourteen, act of March 1, 1879.

"Fifth—If the farmer or producer sells ordinary leaf at retail directly to consumers, as hereinbefore stated, to an amount exceeding one hundred dollars ($100) annually, he becomes liable to pay a special tax ($250 per year) as retail dealer in leaf tobacco. He also becomes liable if he violates any of the conditions of the said proviso, as herein stated."

In the last issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL we quoted the clause of the act of March, 1883, which this bureau order undertakes to construe, but for the purpose of refreshing the reader's mind we repeat it. It is as follows:

"Farmers and producers of tobacco may sell, at the place of production, tobacco of their own growth and raising at retail directly to consumers, to an amount not exceeding $100 annually."

This law clearly gives tobacco producers the right to sell $100 worth of their product per annum in any convenient form. There is no other limitation in the law except (1) it must be sold at the place of production, and (2) directly to consumers. A bureau official, however, undertakes to legislate on his own responsibility for the benefit of manufacturers, and establishes a third limitation in respect to the form in which this tobacco must be sold. The law would permit the farmer to sell in the form most convenient to himself and the consumer, but this official says that he shall sell it only in the form prescribed by himself, namely, as cured and stripped leaf. If the leaf is even twisted by hand, without flavoring or sweetening, he declares this a violation of the law.

The Commissioner evidently errs from adopting a false theory of construction. This error is due to his failing to discover that the law cited, being the first one of this nature adopted since the institution of the internal-revenue system, was passed distinctly for the purpose of giving a part of the retail and consumptive trade in tobacco to the producers thereof; and, as it intended to confer the privilege of selling tobacco for consumption, it obviously and necessarily intended to permit it to be put in a form suitable for consumption. All previous acts contemplated only the sale of tobacco to licensed dealers and licensed manufacturers, who alone had the right, prior to this act, to sell tobacco for consumption. The citation of the act of 1879 is, therefore, impertinent.

That the Commissioner has made a false ruling is as plain as a church steeple, and if any case for the courts were made he would be undoubtedly nonsuited. It is also very probable that he would revoke his ruling on a proper presentment of the true theory of the law. The amount involved is not sufficient to justify a farmer in testing his rights except as a matter of principle, and, of course, any one who is not prepared to do so, must avoid risks by obeying the Commissioner, however much he may condemn this bureaucratic assumption of legislative powers in respect to his rights.

We have previously construed this law in accordance with its own terms. We were then in ignorance of the new law made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and communicated to a Revenue Collector in the fall of 1883. The publicity usually given to lawful acts of the legislative powers was not given to this piece of bureau legislation, and it escaped our attention. We publish it for the benefit of those whom it may concern, not without the hope that some farmer will test his rights in the premises, even though the money at stake would be less than the expense of a suit at law.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

We have read the voluminous report of the Railroad commission with mingled feelings of regret and surprise. We had hoped something from the Commission as at present constituted, and we see no benefit to be derived from any legislative contrivance or expedient when an advisory commission fails. It has seemed to us that it was possible for a commission to so approach the vexed problem of transportation as to secure alike the support of the people and of the railroad authorities. We must rid ourselves in advance of the absurd idea that the interests of these transportation lines and the public interests are antagonistic. It has been the easy work and the discreditable work of a few shallow and ambitious demagogues to inculcate in the minds of the people a fixed faith that the railroads were preying on them, trying to ruin them and rob them, taking from them all except what was necessary to keep soul and body together.

We do not assert, for we do not believe in, the missionary spirit of the railroad corporations. They are greedy, selfish and exacting, for there is much human nature in railroads after all. They are organized not to advance civilization, not to spread the gospel, not to ameliorate the sufferings of poor mankind. Not at all. They are organized to make money.

There is really no sin in this; here is the governing principle of our labor. The only difference is some men pursue this object intelligently, wisely, planing comprehensively and executing with sound judgment.

Others are narrow-minded and sordid; they sacrifice the greater to the less, blunder constantly, and instead of securing the assistance succeed only in arousing the antagonism of all around them.

Many practices have grown up in transportation circles which are indefensible, but others are condemned only because they are not understood.

With all that has been said against railroads, they are easily acknowledged to constitute to-day the greatest factor in advancing civilization. They, more than any other force, have in the past forty years transformed the continent.

Wherever a railroad goes we see additional value given to the land and a new value given to the products of that land. Wheat and corn in Dakota would have little worth if it were not possible to deliver them in Liverpool. Transportation is one process of manipulation which transforms, the product of the wheat fields into bread for the hungry thousands elsewhere, and must so be considered. The railroads give additional value to wheat as the miller does; it is one element in the cost of production just as harvesting is, or as threshing is. Let us keep this fact well in mind, and we will find our opposition to railroads gradually diminish. Years ago mobs of agricultural laborers used to go about the country destroying reapers and mowers and threshing-machines, and the spirit of that movement is at the bottom of much of the hostility against the railroads.

Unfortunately this feeling of antagonism or this misunderstanding, has not been all on one side. Gradually the railroad managers have reached a better understanding of the fact that the prosperity of their corporations and the growth of their properties were indissolubly linked with the growth and prosperity of the community from which they must derive all their business. This view is clearest among those managers who have control of the most diversified interests, among those whose lines stretch through different States and supply different communities.

So in the past few years we have seen the policy pervade all the great systems of "developing traffic," of building up local industries, of assisting local enterprise, not for love, not for local pride, but simply to give their lines a larger amount of travel.

Some recognition of these facts, acknowledged now by every intelligent observer, appears in the report of the Commission, and they say: "Anybody can see how the consolidation of several weak lines into a single strong one will bring economy. * * * As business increases, rates are reduced and profits maintained. Last year the six trunk lines running into New York charged, on an average, six mills per ton per mile for transportation of freight, and yet the Legislatures which granted charters to the several roads of which these are composed thought they were far-sighted and safe in protecting the interests of the people in fixing, as they did in nearly every instance, 8 cents per ton per mile as the maximum charge."

Could one desire a clearer demonstration of the futility of legislation and the all but omnipotent power of competition? Competition is a subtle, unseen power that works silently but remorselessly in bringing down rates, as the river brings down the banks by constantly sweeping against them. It is not simply competition between lines, but the mightier competition between city and city, section and section, commodity and commodity, which strikes irresistibly against legislative enactments and pool dictation and overwhelms them. It is working in the interests of the people at large, here a little, there a little, but working out good alike for the roads and the people, and will only produce disaster when legislative bodies and transportation managers combine to throttle, for neither can do it alone. Yet in the face of all this the commissioners say:

"The railroads have cut themselves off from the operation of natural laws and now bid defiance to competition."

And as an evidence that the railroads have succeeded in separating themselves from natural laws and are not perishing, as conclusive proof that they bid defiance to competition, we are told not that rates have been advanced to the legislative limit, not that the dividends have reached ten per cent., not that the commission is flooded with complaints of extortion, but we are told that these railroads have grown so great that they can actually pay the general commissioner $20,000 a year. Would we could all be made general commissioners.

Through the entire report, illogical, inconsistent and contradictory as it is in many respects, one spirit pervades, and that is the spirit which demands greater increase of power and patronage for the commission. It is so inevitably. Create an office, it matters not how unimportant its functions at the beginning, they will gradually be increased. Every step opens the way for further aggrandizement. Judge REAGAN understands to-day how this is himself. He introduces a bill in Congress to regulate railroads, and in its defense said it was not contemplated to create a commission, for he, with the COURIER-JOURNAL, recognized the evils invited by a National commission. This bill was referred to the Committee on Commerce, of which Judge REAGAN is Chairman, and that committee, by a vote of six to nine, has determined to go beyond Judge REAGAN, and, in order to regulate railroads, begins with a commission with limited powers.

There is something surprising in the proposals of the Kentucky Commissioners for an increase of patronage. They ask to have the telephone and telegraph wires placed under their control; they ask, in effect, that they be allowed to grant railroad charters; they ask, too, that they be permitted to control the appointment of the employes of the railroads. This demand is somewhat startling, and it ought to arouse the people to the dangers invited by legislative interference. It is simply a proposal to establish under the title of a Railroad Commission the most powerful political engine imaginable. So important and so full of evil is it that it ought to excite not so much the railroads, but the people themselves. The railroads might submit, but the people can not.

SENATOR ALDRICH said in Thursday's debate that "we are liable at present to a two-fold terror. We are not only threatened with contraction by a withdrawal of bonds deposited to secure circulation, but with a large withdrawal of gold by an adverse balance of trade. We have a money market in New York lower than any other money market in the world, and of course this would increase the tendency to withdraw gold." The Senator forgets in this outburst one of the simplest lessons of financial science. If New York is the cheapest money market in the world, the exportation of gold will be natural and beneficial. Such a status implies that this gold would be more beneficial elsewhere. It will do us more good in London, Liverpool, Paris and Hamburgh than in New York. By relieving the pinch in those centers we improve the foreign demand for our securities, our wheat, corn, meats, cotton and petroleum. When it is needed here, New York, as the national clearing center, will become relatively dear as a money market, and will fetch the gold back. The Senator, however, overdraws the picture. The present disparity is not as grave as he imagines. It will be relieved by a moderate export of gold, and probably even this will return in the present year. Europe has still to buy of us large amounts of cotton and foodstuffs, and will also want more of our securities.

ACCORDING to the census of 1880, the total number of persons of both sexes reported as pursuing gainful vocations was 17,392,099, distributed among four great classes of occupations, as follows:

	Male.	Female.
Agriculture	7,075,983	594,510
Professional and personal services	2,712,943	1,361,295
Trade and transportation	1,750,892	59,364
Manufacturing, mechanical and mining	3,205,124	631,988

The New York *Herald*, adding a small fraction of those engaged in agriculture to the "manufacturing, mechanical and mining" class, thus estimates that the number of workmen employed in protected interests is not more than one-fifth of those tabulated above. The *Herald*, however, overlooks the fact that nearly two millions of those included in the fourth class in the table are engaged in industries which are not protected. This cuts down the proportion of those in the so-called protected industries to at least one-eighth, instead of one-fifth.

NO ONE pretends to say that we should not have had a flood just now if the primeval forests still studded the sources and course of the Ohio, but it is reasonable to suppose that the floods of 1883 and '4 would not have been by any means as extensive if these forests had not been largely destroyed, and it is just as reasonable to predict that we shall see more of such inundations. Dr. FELIX L. OSWALD thus illustrates the action of forests in retarding these overflows:

"Cover a table with a thick stratum of spongy moss and pour on a gallon of water. The water will ooze through and trickle down the table, but very slowly, day by day, and that process of filtration will continue for a long time; four hours after the table will still be dripping wet. Then remove the moss and empty the same gallon-pot on the center of the table. This time the deluge will pour down in a quick rush and four hours later the table will be as dry as if nothing had happened. With the same difference of result a rain-shower acts on a wooded and treeless country. The forest, with its network of moss and roots, absorbs nine-tenths of the moisture, and yields it only slowly in brooks and perennial springs. A naked hill permits it to pour down in rapid deluge, brooks swell to torrents and rivers to seas; but in the summer time those same rivers shrink to shallow creeks: their head-waters in the treeless mountains have run dry."

THE St. Louis *Republican* makes this suggestion with regard to districts subject to river inundations, which is more worthy of consideration by those living along the Lower Mississippi than those on the Ohio:

"The richest lands in the West are to be found along the streams where they are subject to overflow, and their fertility is perpetually maintained by the overflow sediment. In many cases these rich districts can not be protected, and, if they could, they should not. But when the overflow comes there ought to be harbors of refuge for man and beast, and these might be provided by adopting the French and German practice of having farmers live together in hamlets instead of on their farms. These hamlets, compactly built on small areas and holding 50 or 100 families each, could be fortified by thick embankments high and strong enough to resist the water, and in the inclosure the cattle from the surrounding farms could find safety till the flood subsided. This arrangement, or some one similar to it, if adopted on the Lower Mississippi, would possess other advantages than a mere protection in inundations; it would group the scattered people into compact and strong communities, and give them social and industrial privileges they do not now possess. It would be much cheaper than to build a levee round every plantation house; and the plantations could be almost as effectively worked and looked after from the central hamlets as they are now."

THE overflows of the river Nile are godsends to the people rather than demons of destruction. They are welcomed by those living on its banks because they fertilize the land as no other agents could. But the people there are prepared for the inundations, and the inhabitants of the Ohio valley would be at no less advantage if their river was as regular in its floods as the Nile. But there is every reason to believe that we shall have more floods and perhaps bigger floods, and with the experience which we have now had we shall deserve little sympathy if we do not in some measure fortify ourselves against future deluges.

THE Atlanta *Constitution*, in maintaining that the only principle of the Democracy should be success, assures the COURIER-JOURNAL "that the Democratic party might very well study the methods that enabled the Republican party to secure an indorsement at the ballot-box of the great crime of inaugurating a fraudulent President." Those methods, according to general information, as well as the testimony of the Chairman of the Republican National Committee, consisted mainly in the liberal use of the "bar'l." Is the *Constitution* willing to furnish the Democratic party a bar'l? No dodging.

THE New York *Herald* which reached Louisville last night, speaking of our flood, said: "Whether this hygrometric condition of the atmosphere has been general over the northern hemisphere and accounts in part for the recent sky glows or whether it is confined to this continent, the fact remains that the season has turned out to be a 'wet winter.'" No wonder that the river came to a powerless "stand" last night.

A GENTLEMAN well posted in Tennessee and National politics writes to the Murfresboro, Tenn., *Free Press* from Washington that there is a scheme brewing to pack the Tennessee delegation to the National Democratic Convention with protectionists. This would be a bad job for the schemers. It would be like trying to pack a can of dynamite.

THE colored people of Louisville are not idle in the general effort for the relief of the flood sufferers. They have organized for work, and will doubtless contribute to the good cause to the extent of their ability.

THE river must go, and no longer "stand" on the order of its going.

THIS AND THAT.

To Jeffersonville.

Alas, poor Jeff.! thou flood-wrecked to[illegible]
Of Indiana's border!
O dam the flood that roars thee down
And chaos makes of order!

I ALWAYS try to water Indiana's Posey in February.—[*The Ohio*.

A PHILADELPHIA cat, while exploring a church spire, fell 70 feet without hurting herself.

THE mother who puts up fruit soon discovers her boy's politics. He is always a Conservative.

JAPANESE soldiers carry fans. These weapons are probably used only in the hottest of the fight.

THE Bank of England has a floating balance of $100,000,000. Has there been a flood in the Thames too?

THE Denver *Tribune* says intelligence is tired of Kentucky. No doubt; but it has not yet emigrated to Colorado.

GEN. SHERIDAN hasn't gone off half cocked over his election to the Presidency of the National Rifle Association.

AS SOON as the river gets below the danger point again Louisville can go up on Phœnix Hill and cut a watermelon.

THERE is a town in Wisconsin called Embarrass. It will be a good deal more Embarrassed when it becomes a city.

THE only reason why all towns along the Ohio do not build a wall to shut off the river: They haven't "got the rocks."

FRED. DOUGLASS seems to be a sort of Paris. His angry housekeeper's name is Helen and the name of his new wife is Helen.

THE best preserves are said to come from France; but this can not be true. We often hear of "a perfect jam" in the United States.

THE *Capital* says that Fred. Douglass has all his children quartered on the public as clerks. Fred. is certainly very near to being a white man.

MR. HAYES sometimes uses the expression, "When I was elected President." Mr. Hayes will doubtless write a history for the Indianapolis schools.

SEVEN Smiths, none related, recently registered simultaneously at a Michigan hotel. They had probably heard that the clerk's name was Smith.

A MR. SALISBURY, of Beloit, Wis., has begun suit against a local minister for marrying his runaway son. Mr. Salisbury is wrong. He should prosecute the bride.

BURDETTE'S lecture in New York was entitled "Advice to a Young Man." The best advice for a young man out in the lecture field is to go home as soon as possible.

GOOD men continue to get into trouble. A Connecticut man has had $1,000 worth of live stock driven off by a Sheriff, on a suit for an $800 subscription to raise a church debt.

IN writing animal stories, authors would do well not to fall into the error of supposing a polecat, which is a minx, is a skunk. Neither is the skunk a skunk, but a lizard.

THE Philadelphia *Press* speaks of "Lexington, the capital of Kentucky." If this is "geography as she is taught" in Pennsylvania, a new school marm should be sent into the State.

PERHAPS those grocers who have put such a fancy price on eggs are not aware that 800,000,000 dozen of those things have been laid in the United States within a year. Grocers should keep up with the statistics and tell them to the farmers.

THE Philadelphia *Call* claims to have written the recent popular biography of Methusaleh. The writing was a mean thing, whoever did it. Mr. Methusaleh's sensitiveness in regard to his age would have been respected anywhere outside of Philadelphia.

SIX cents is a good deal to pay for the privilege of hanging up by a strap to the roof of a crowded and ill-smelling car or clinging to the back platform.—[*Philadelphia Times*.] Then come on down to Louisville. You can do either of those things here for five cents.

M. DE LESSEPS says the scheme for creating a sea in the Desert of Sahara will shortly be realized. If the old gentleman is at all acquainted with the geography of this part of the United States he will know where he can get all the water he wants for his new sea.

THE "natural, equal and inalienable rights of men," which Mr. George recognizes, mean simply the natural and unalterable level of savagery. To put it briefly, Mr. George's past is a fiction, and his future, if it could be brought about, would be a pigstye.—[*Saturday Review*.

THE English courts have just had before them the will of a Lord Chancellor, making the fourth disputed will of England's greatest lawyers in the last few years. Wealthy men, particularly rich lawyers, if they want a will written so that it will stick, should employ a newspaper man to write it.

IT is only in Europe that young men can know what they are doing in the vealy period at which they select a mate. It is the custom in some parts of Greece for a girl to wear, generally on her head, all the money she possesses, so that any young man desiring to marry her may know how much her dowry is.

"NOW, DARLING, will you grant me one favor before I go?" "Yes, George, I will," she said, drooping her eyelashes and getting her lips in shape. "What is the favor I can grant you?" "Only a little song at the piano, love. I am afraid there is a dog outside waiting for me, and I want to scare him away."—[*Philadelphia Call*.

"MR. HAL. FIELDS, of the Louisville and Nashville, has been promoted from the passenger department of the road to be assistant to General Manager Rowland," says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*. As Mr. Rowland has not been General Manager since Nov. 1, Mr. Fields, if this statement were correct, would have plenty of leisure to look at the flood this year.

A NEW YORK man has no boy children, but he keeps a little dog that he has taught. "The dog's latest antic is to visit the stoops in the neighborhood, carry off the door mats and put old boots, tin cans and bones in their places. The people in the neighborhood may be seen in the morning removing the old truck from their stoops and areas and hurrying to and fro in quest of their missing mats."

IT is believed that, taken together, the visits of Emily Faithfull and Kate Field to Utah have sown a sufficiency of the seeds of discord in the Mormon female heart to seal the doom of polygamy. In the first place, Miss Faithfull always appeared in a rich sealskin sacque, and Miss Field wore to the Tabernacle a stunning bonnet glittering with irridescent jets.—[*New York Commercial Advertiser*.

A LAWYER tells the New York *Tribune* that "the practice of 'fixing' juries is more common than most people would believe. The man who does this kind of business does not go direct to the jurymen. His method of work is something like this: He goes to some person who knows the juryman and asks what kind of a man he is. If the answer is satisfactory, he inquires if $50 or $75, or some other amount, would be of any assistance to him. If the juryman bites, all right. If he does not, there is no damage done."

THE reported discovery that yellow fever can be prevented by vaccination as surely as small pox by the introduction of the cow-pox virus, is looked upon in Brazil as an ascertained fact, and the practice of this vaccination has been authorized by Government decree. The new Jenner is Dr. Domingo Freire, of Rio Janeiro, and he is so confident of the result of his investigations that he offers himself as a test. If Dr. Freire is through with his yellow fever experiments, he can be doing mankind an immense service if he will find some kind of vaccination that will afford protection against floods.

PERSONALITIES.

WENDELL PHILLIPS made his will about three weeks before his death.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S last completed novel, "An Old Man's Love," will soon be published by the Blackwoods.

MR. GLADSTONE seems to be failing physically, and his irresolution and feebleness are threatening the supremacy of the Liberal party.

THE St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says of C. Foster: "He should allow silence to spread over those frequent jaws of his, promptly and permanently."

COL. TOM OCHILTREE is said to be fond of lying under trees in summer. The natural inquiry is, whether he was under the trees when he told that one about his engagement to Miss Bonanza Mackay.

REV. LEONARD WOOLSEY BACON, long the highly original but orthodox pastor of the rich Park Congregational church, of Norwich, Conn., has set the church gossips all by the ears by becoming a Unitarian clergyman in a Worcester pulpit.

ROBERT LAIRD COLLIER went to see Lord Onslow in London the other day to ask that traveler whether the American newspapers told the truth when they described his conduct with the Villard party as boorish. Lord Onslow denied the soft impeachment, and Mr. Collier withdrew, much impressed with his lordship. Lords are very fascinating people.

GOV. CLEVELAND, of New York, discourses upon the methods of newspaper men in marrying him. "They work it very nicely. They got a new point every day. First, I am going South, then I am going to call on a lady, and next I am to be married. After a day or two they discover that the lady lives in New Orleans, and now I believe they call her Marsh. It saves me a great deal of trouble, but I'd rather take a hand in the matter myself."

THE now "immortal" Edouard Pailleron can boast the most varied experience of any living French dramatist. He has practiced law, like Francis Villon. He has been in the army. He has lived a forest life with the painters of Fontainebleau. He has wandered in Eastern lands with the artist Beauce, who painted a portrait of him in Arab costume. He came to Paris to turn poet under the guidance of Pierre Dupont. Then he became a successful dramatist, and now he is an academician.

THE man who wrote the sentiment, "Into every life some rain must fall," probably had J. C. S. Blackburn's Senatorial experience in view. In the hour of his triumph at Frankfort, after he had been triumphantly elected, and when the future seemed all rosy and red with beautiful streaks of promise, there came, among other felicitations, a telegram from old Durbin Ward, saying: "I heartily congratulate you. Will write more fully." This was a fine wet blanket to throw over a man at the very outset of a grand career.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, in an address to the Harvard Medical School, referred to the achromatic microscope as having "created a new era in medical science," to say nothing of its great services in other departments of knowledge. He illustrates the power of the instrument strikingly by saying, while a scrap of human skin was under the glass, that the fragment thus magnified represented an individual just one mile in height. He would ten times overtop the loftiest of the pyramids and twenty times the tallest of our steeples. His breadth and thickness being in proportion to his height, his weight would be 120,000,000,000 pounds, equal to 60,000,000 tons. "He could take our State-house up as we should lift a paving-stone," the Doctor added, "and fling it into the waters beyond Boston Light-house, cleaning out that palace of the people by a summary process quicker than the prætorian bands of Domitian or Commodus would have cleaned out a Roman Senate chamber that dared to have an opinion of its own."

OUR BETTER HALVES.

QUEEN MARGHERITA, of Italy, paid an exquisitely polite attention to the Crown Prince of Prussia when he was her guest recently. She obtained a cook from Berlin in order that his Highness might be served with the dishes of his native land.

THE Queen of Tahiti gives it up. The great American interviewer is too much for her, and with a shrug of her pretty shoulders she confesses that she is Her Majesty Herself, and not her cousin or anybody else. She leaves us on Wednesday for France.

IT is stated on competent French authority that Irish women have the most beautiful hands in the world. The next prettiest come from Poland. The hands of the English are too fleshy and plump; Americans, too long and narrow; the Germans, too short and the palms too broad.

MISS NINA BATCHELOR, of Kentucky, who, besides being one of the most beautiful women in Paris, where her red-gold hair and dark eyes will make a wonderful social sensation this season, is proclaimed by her professor, M. Saintpieyre, as a future star of the first magnitude in oil painting.

NOTHING delights Queen Victoria more than the receipt of any sort of poem dedicated to her faithful gillie, John Brown. If the lines are full of heart and sympathy she is sure to send the writer some little memento or an autograph acknowledgement. (P. S.—This item is written with a view to diverting the Spring Poets from the newspapers to the Queen, who has very little to do and can stand it).

THE Boston *Traveller* says that the bequests left by Mrs. Eddy to Lucy Stone and Susan B. Anthony—$20,000 to each—were not left in trust for the suffrage cause, as has been erroneously stated, but left absolutely to each. Wendell Phillips drew up the will, and when he read it to Mrs. Eddy he asked: "Now, if Mrs. Stone or Miss Anthony chose to stand on India wharf and throw this money into the sea they could do so, could they not?" "Certainly they could," Mrs. Eddy replied, "and no one could say them nay. I trust Lucy and Susan absolutely."

WASHINGTON "society" is interesting itself just now in a handsome young Mexican named Iturbide, who will be remembered when a child as the little prisoner of State in Maximilian's court, and who is hereditary heir to the throne of Mexico, being grandson of Emperor Augustine I. His mother, related both to the Revolutionary families of Washington and Greene, is now living at the old Greene mansion on Georgetown Heights. She was, in her prime, a great beauty, but her ambition led her to marry the dwarfed, noseless, but well-educated Prince Imperial of Mexico. Their son, the present society man, Mr. Iturbide, still clings to the hope of gaining the throne, but he has little to say about his past history or his absurd hopes.

IT WON'T PAN OUT.

The Danville Investigation Promises to Fall Short of Its Great Purpose.

Mr. Plumb Deals at Some Length With the National Bank Problem.

After Which Senator Sherman's Amendment Is Voted Upon and Is Lost.

A Resolution Appropriating $200,000 Additional for Flood Sufferers Is Passed and Approved.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Danville investigation does not promise to pan out as its originators desire. The testimony so far taken goes far to sustain the report made on the Danville affair by the committee of forty. It is being developed that there was bad feeling both among the whites and blacks; that the feeling ran very high, and that a personal encounter developed into a general row. The witnesses examined to-day by the committee did much to establish such as the character of the occurrence.

Senator Sherman and Senator Lapham did their best to entrap the witnesses who to-day gave the white people's side of the matter, but they did not succeed. The witnesses were cool and intelligent gentlemen.

There is one thing of peculiar interest about this investigation. John S. Wise, a Readjuster member of the House, sits by Sherman and Lapham and coaches them in the conduct of the examination. He whispers Sherman, and Lapham acts upon his suggestions.

To-day while he was engaged in this occupation his Democratic cousin, George D. Wise, was making a speech in the House, in which he referred to the Readjuster party of Virginia as the most corrupt coalition of any age. It was, he said, held together by the cohesive power of public plunder.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

AFTER SOME DISCUSSION, SHERMAN'S AMENDMENT IS VOTED ON AND LOST.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The debate on the bill relating to national bank circulation was resumed in the Senate to-day, and Mr. Plumb made a long speech, in which he reviewed the whole national bank system and funding operations of the Government. He regarded the sentiment of the United States against the maintenance of the public debt as fixed and irrevocable. That sentiment was based on the highest wisdom, as every material interest of the country practically conspired to an early extinction of the debt. He would be glad when that consummation was reached, since it would release money which could be used in the various channels of commerce. They could not consider a tariff bill without being confronted with the necessity of providing a large sum of money annually for the payment of interest on the debt. The question of national currency could never be settled until the debt is out of the way. If there were no national debt they would not be discussing national bank circulation: they would not be concerned about the premium of bonds or the effect of the desire of the banks to realize that premium on the volume of the currency. The debt was the one thing which stands in the way of some definite and national settlement of the question of the currency. This debate had developed the fact that there is the utmost contrariety of opinion as to every possible scheme that could be devised for the continuance of the national currency. In his opinion not one of the pending propositions could give requisite stability. He believed in maintaining the volume of currency now outstanding. Having done that, they could keep moving forward step by step until on solid ground. He offered an amendment which he thought a step in the right direction.

It provides that whenever the circulation of any national bank shall be surrendered the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue an equivalent amount of Treasury notes of the denomination of national bank notes, the said notes to be paid out as other money kept for the discharge of the obligations of the Government.

Mr. Jones, of Florida, contended that this amendment would inaugurate a complete revolution in the system of furnishing currency, a revolution for which the country is not yet prepared.

This contention led to an animated discussion between Messrs. Plumb and Jones, in which each maintained the correctness of his position.

A vote was then taken on Mr. Sherman's amendment that—

If any bonds so deposited bear a higher rate of annual interest than 3 per cent., additional circulating notes shall be issued equal in amount to one-half of the interest accruing on such bonds before their maturity in excess of 3 per cent. per annum.

It was rejected by 7 yeas to 42 nays.

MANNING WINS,

AND MAY NOW TAKE THE OATH AND HIS SEAT UNTIL A FINAL ADJUSTMENT IS REACHED.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The House to-day acted on the report of the Elections Committee in the Manning-Chalmers contest. It decided to adopt the majority report of the Elections Committee; that report is that neither of the contestants is entitled to a seat upon the prima-facie rights, but that question is one to be considered on its merits.

There were many speeches made. The debate was, however, quiet and would have been almost featureless had it not been for the speeches of Tucker, of Virginia, and Turner, of Georgia, and for what Curtin, of Pennsylvania, did. The former made a strong and brilliant argument in favor of seating Manning. Turner championed with effect the majority report of the committee. Curtin did something a little theatrical.

Manning was on the floor, but had kept in the back-ground. It will be remembered that he has all along refused to take the Governor's certificate, saying that he was not chosen and that it did not represent the real result of the election. He is evidently, however, very anxious to sit for a time, at least, on the floor as a member, and to-day he regretted that he had not claimed the seat upon the ground that the Governor's certificate constituted an unanswerable prima facie right to represent his district in Congress.

The men who have been most prominent in urging his cause came to the conclusion that he ought to present that certificate and ask to be sworn in upon it. The certificate was sent for by Mr. Converse, of Ohio. When the clerk sent it in, Mr. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, took charge of it. He walked down the aisle, pulling Manning after him. Manning is a man of small stature, and but little personal presence. He is not of the build to make an impressive large figure in any kind of a tableau. But Curtin evidently did not think of that, or dream of what a ludicrous termination there was to be to his partially sensational act. He said impressively and loudly:

"I appear before the Speaker and ask that Gen. Manning be sworn in."

"Who is that with you?" a voice asked.

"I present to the House Gen. Manning, of Mississippi," continued Curtin (there was somewhat of a sensation), "and I ask that he be sworn in upon the certificate of the Governor of the great State of Mississippi. The Governor of a great and loyal State certifies that he has been elected. I ask that he be allowed to take the oath of office."

When he had finished the sensation had subsided. The whole situation was one with a very large ludicrous side. Manning looked awfully out of countenance.

When Curtin paused there was a laugh. Mr. Carlisle then told him what he probably knew that the House was then considering the question whether Mr. Manning was or was not entitled to a seat, and that he could not administer the oath under the circumstances. There was loud laughter and some jeering cries, when the Speaker made this inevitable announcement. Amid it Curtin and Manning retired, the former defiantly and the latter looking somewhat sheepish. The theatricals were over. Somebody cried out "Ring down the curtain."

The debate went on quietly enough. Mr. Turner closed the case. The previous question was called.

Two yea and nay votes were taken.

The resolutions recommended by the minority of the Elections Committee were voted down by 140 to 106 and by 157 to 92.

The majority report was adopted by a viva voce vote of 113 to 56.

Now that Manning has accepted the Governor's certificate he may appear at the bar of the House and ask to be sworn in. He can do this and the House can not refuse to seat him until the case is decided upon its merits. It is very likely that he will pursue this course next Monday.

POSTMASTERS' SALARIES.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL EXPLAINS HIS DELAY IN ADVISING THE POSTMASTER GENERAL REGARDING THEM.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—On Wednesday the Senate passed a resolution directing the Attorney General to state the cause of his delay in advising the Postmaster General as to the salaries of Postmasters. It was feared by some Senators that Mr. Brewster would regard the inquiry as a piece of impertinence, and refuse to reply. All doubts on the matter were set at rest to-day. Not only did the Attorney General reply, but entered into an explanation of his conduct in regard to the matter which was both amusing and instructive. Mr. Brewster began with the naive statement that the question was referred to him on August 25, when he was absent on his vacation. On his return to Washington he gave it careful and close attention. The question, he continued, was a complicated and intricate one, and many claims of large sums of money would be affected by his opinion; consequently he was obliged to take deliberate time to consider it, as he was anxious not to err or stumble in his conclusions. His opinion was prepared some months ago, but with a caution which deserves the utmost commendation, he laid it aside so that he might give it still further consideration and reflection. The finishing touch was put on this precious document in the first part of this week, when he determined to "propound," and accordingly sent it to the Postmaster General on Wednesday, the very day on which the resolution of inquiry was adopted. There was a hearty laugh when this curious letter was read. The general opinion was that Ben. Harris had forgotten all about the matter until reminded of it by the Senate, and then set himself to build this elaborate excuse to save himself from a well-merited scolding.

PROMPT APPROPRIATION.

A MEASURE GIVING $200,000 ADDITIONAL TO THE FLOOD SUFFERERS PASSES BOTH HOUSES WITHIN AN HOUR'S TIME.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—To-day one of the quickest pieces of legislation ever enacted by Congress was put through. It was a joint resolution to appropriate $200,000 more for the relief of the sufferers by the floods of the Ohio. When the House met, Mr. Holman, from the Appropriations Committee, brought in the resolution. There was but very little opposition; none of an out-spoken character. The resolution was put through by a division. But thirty men, led by Mr. Beach, of New York, stood up in opposition. Without any loss of time the resolution was engrossed and sent over to the Senate. It was passed immediately. All this was done in less than an hour. The resolution was forwarded to the President, who signed it to-night. There was but little talk in either house about the resolution, but there was very warm praise for Secretary Lincoln about the manner in which he is distributing the money appropriated for the sufferers. If there is need for more money it will be promptly voted by Congress, and there will be need for more.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

A BILL TO BREAK UP LOTTERIES—THE REAGAN INTER-STATE COMMERCE BILL—OTHER MEASURES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The House Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads has agreed to report favorably on the bill amending the section of the Revised Statutes authorizing the Postmaster General to stop the delivery of registered mail or money orders to fraudulent lottery companies, by striking out the word "fraudulent," thus including all lottery companies in its provisions.

The House Committee on Commerce has concluded the consideration of the first section of the Reagan bill to regulate inter-State commerce, and decided to embody it in the proposed inter-State commerce bill.

Senator Vance reported favorably to-day from the Committee on Territories, a bill to establish a United States Court in Indian Territory. It provides for the establishment of a United States Court, with jurisdiction over the Indian Territory, and that all provisions of the Revised Statutes, as to criminal procedure and limitations, shall apply to it.

Senator Hill introduced a bill to change the limit of the appropriation for a public building at Denver to $750,000.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

CONFIRMATIONS—JOHN C. NEW'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED—HURRY UP THE EXTENSION BILL—TOBACCO REBATE BILL APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT—GREELY RELIEF VOLUNTEERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Confirmations—Allen Francis, Consul at Port Stanley and St. Thomas, Ontario; Philip Carroll, Consul at Palermo; Wilber Goodspeed, United States Marshal for the Northern District of Ohio; Peter French, New York, Collector of Customs for the District of Alaska. Postmasters—Benj. H. Tucker, Monroe City, Mo.; W. C. McKee, Montezuma, Iowa; Thos. Davis, Abilene, Tex.; Lee H. Rundle, Oxford, Miss.

Nominations—John Coburn, Indiana, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana; Fred. K. C. Lord, Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Nevada. Postmasters—Washington Cockle, Peoria, Ill.; John L. Smith, Thorntown, Ind.

Thomas Mellon, a capitalist of Pittsburgh, was before the House Committee on Labor to-day, and made an argument in behalf of free, as distinguished from organized labor. This latter, the gentleman said, did no agitating, and asked for legislation to protect it. He did not ask that organized labor be abolished, but wished that it should not be allowed to interfere with free labor. He asked that organizations should not be allowed to coerce men to work or not to work.

The President has accepted the resignation of John C. New, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to take effect from to-day.

A large number of dispatches to Wm. A. Morrison, Chairman of the Committe on Ways and Means, urging the speedy passage of the bonded spirits extension bill have been put in pamphlet form for distribution among the Senators and Representatives in Congress. There are telegrams from prominent bankers and merchants in Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Peoria, Pittsburgh and Omaha. The list is headed by a dispatch from Hon. J. Proctor Knott, Governor of Kentucky.

The President has approved the Tobacco Rebate Bill.

This morning Edward Brice, a waiter at the Service restaurant, Baltimore and Potomac depot, cut Peter Washington, the cook, across the abdomen with a carving knife, killing him almost instantly. Brice was arrested.

There will be no difficulty whatever in officering the Greely relief expedition. Nearly every day some officer of the navy volunteers for duty in that connection. Already there have been received by the Secretary of the Navy offers from 115 officers who want to go to Greely's relief.

XLVIII. CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

THE SENATE.

A JOINT RESOLUTION GIVING FURTHER AID TO THE FLOOD SUFFERERS PASSED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—In the Senate, Mr. PENDLETON sent to the desk and had read a telegraphic dispatch from Richard Smith, of Cincinnati, to Representative Jordan, saying that the Secretary of War had done grandly in the matter of the relief of the sufferers by the Ohio floods; that the red tape, whose interference had been feared, had all been cut up and thrown away; that the cold weather, though better than the rain, had increased distress; that neither the pen nor imagination could sufficiently describe the sufferings, and that Congress should appropriate an additional million dollars; it would have to come, and the more promptly the better. Mr. Pendleton said there was no politics in the matter. Everybody was working for it as a cause of common humanity.

Mr. VOORHEES said he had similar telegrams, some of which he read. He said his people had not on the occasion of last year's flood asked aid from Congress, as the Indiana Legislature was then in session, but would do so now, as the Legislature could not be convened in time to take such immediate action as would meet the emergency.

It was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and at 1:40 Mr. ALLISON, from that committee, reported favorably the joint resolution, and it was immediately read three times and passed.

At 1 o'clock a message was received from the House of Representatives announcing that that body had passed a joint resolution making a further appropriation of $200,000 for the relief of the destitute persons in the districts overflowed by the Ohio river and tributaries.

Shortly afterward a message was received from the House announcing the affixing of the Speaker's signature to the measure, whereupon the President of the Senate instantly affixed his own.

Mr. VOORHEES presented a petition from 1,100 settlers of Washington Territory praying for protection in the titles to their lands in controversy between them and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill to provide for the issue of circulating notes to national banks.

Mr. PLUMB addressed the Senate at some length. He wanted to see the national debt disappear, because its disappearance would be the practical resolvent of many disturbing questions. We could not consider the tariff question to-day as it ought to be considered, either as an abstract or practical question, without being met by the necessity of providing a large sum of money in some way for the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt. If we had no national debt now we would not be discussing these bills nor be concerned about the premium on bonds, nor the effect on the currency of the desire of banks to realize that premium. The debt was the only thing which to-day stood in the way of some definite, rational settlement of this question of currency. He was himself willing to go as far as any one in commending the national bank system for all that was good in it. It was wise at the time of its inception. It had performed the usual function, not only in supplying bonds for sale, but also in supplying currency, which took the place of State bank currency, and took that place at a time when the country was, perhaps, not ready for a more radical measure. It had also given the country a useful system of banks for discount purposes. It had served wise and beneficent purposes. He hoped the national banks would continue, but if they were to continue it must be absolutely without reference to any function of providing currency for the country. That function had not been attended with any great profit to the banks, and it was not the most useful function which the banks could exercise. Referring to the question of the contraction of the currency, Mr. Plumb said that a system of currency which should rise and fall with the demands of business, which would give plenty of money in the fall months when crops are to be moved and would contract in the summer months when it was not needed, which would from time to time and year to year respond properly to the legitimate interests of the country with reference to the volume, would be a very desirable thing to have, but it was something which the national banking system could never accomplish, for reasons inherent in the system, and which would inhere in it so long as it was based on United States bonds. What was wanted, in Mr. Plumb's opinion, was something to take the place of the bank circulation, as it was withdrawn from time to time. We could provide that for every dollar of circulation which should be surrendered an equal amount of Treasury notes should be issued, and thus maintain the currency at the present standard. Why wait till trouble comes before giving the Government authority to do this? Make such provision now that hereafter there will be no diminution in the circulating medium of the country.

Mr. PLUMB then offered an amendment, providing that when the circulation of any national bank shall be surrendered the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue an equivalent amount of Treasury notes of the denominations now provided by law for national bank notes, such Treasury notes to be deposited in the Treasury and paid out as other moneys kept for the discharge of the obligations of the Government, including duties on imports. They shall be legal tender between the national banks, and for all debts due any national bank shall be redeemable in coin, as legal tender notes of the United States now are, and when received into the Treasury shall be reissued, and when mutilated or worn shall be replaced as now provided by law for legal tender notes. The coin in the Treasury, on the passage of the act for the redemption of legal tender notes, is to be also applicable for the redemption of these Treasury notes, and such coin in reserve may, from time to time, be increased in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, but the total amount of such coin shall never be less than 25 per cent. nor more than 30 per cent. of the total amount of legal tender and Treasury notes outstanding.

Mr. JONES (Fla.) characterized Mr. Plumb's proposition as revolutionizing our whole system of finance.

A vote was then taken on the amendment heretofore submitted by Mr. Sherman, providing that if any bonds deposited bore a higher rate of interest than 3 per cent. additional notes should be issued to equal one-half the interest in excess of 3 per cent. accruing before maturity. Rejected—7 yeas, 42 nays.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney General explaining the delay in responding to the call for his opinion made by the Postmaster General regarding the adjustment of postmasters' salaries. The matter was received at his office, he says, in August last, while on his vacation. When he returned he gave it a close inspection, and as it was a matter involving a large amount of money and complicated and intricate questions, and he was anxious to give it the careful and deliberate consideration of his opinion when drawn upon, he had laid it aside for awhile to give it more mature consideration. It was finally completed five weeks ago, and sent to the Postmaster General on the 14th inst.

After the executive session, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A JOINT RESOLUTION APPROPRIATING $200,000 ADDITIONAL FOR THE RELIEF OF THE FLOOD SUFFERERS PASSED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Mr. HOLMAN, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a joint resolution, making a further appropriation of $200,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the Ohio river flood.

Mr. BROWNE (Ind.) read a telegram from Richmond, Ind., asking an immediate appropriation for the relief of the destitute and homeless people along the Ohio.

The joint resolution passed.

The Chalmers-Manning election case was then taken up. At 3:30 the previous question was ordered.

Then Mr. CURTIN took the floor for the purpose of withdrawing his resolution for recommittal, and wound up his recital of reasons which led to this action with these words: "With Gen. Manning's full consent and approbation I bring him to the Speaker's desk and ask that the oath be administered to him on the certificate of the Governor of Mississippi." Suiting his action to his words, he took Mr. Manning by the arm, and together they stood at the bar of the House, where Curtin presented him and demanded that he be sworn in as Representative under the certificate of the Governor of a loyal and great State.

Immediately the House woke up, and Mr. CALKINS was ready with a point of order that the House had referred the case to a committee and that committee had reported to the House and the report was now under consideration.

The Speaker said that he did not think that there was any necessity to decide a question of order, because the question whether or not Mr. Manning was entitled to take the oath of office was the very question which the House was now considering, and on which the House was about to take a vote. The Chair would not undertake to administer the oath of office to a person claiming to be a member elect when the House itself was considering his right to the seat.

Messrs. Manning and Curtin thereupon retired to their seats amid derisive laughter on the Republican side, which was increased at the remark of Mr. Belford, "Ring down the curtain, the play is over."

The question recurred on substituting the minority resolutions for those of the majority, and a division on the resolutions being demanded, a vote was taken on the first, declaring that Manning holds perfect credentials. This was rejected—yeas, 106; nays, 140. The announcement of the vote was received with applause on the Republican side. The second resolution, declaring Manning entitled to a seat, was defeated—yeas, 92; nays, 157.

The majority resolution was then adopted, 130 to 56. This discharges the Committee on Elections from the prima facie case and leaves the seat vacant until the case is decided on its merits.

Adjourned until Monday.

Should Have Been Born in Ohio.

[Galveston News.]

Logan should have been an Ohio man. Then he would have appeared more natural.

Happiness in the Ohio Valley.

[Wheeling Register.]

The happiest man just now is the one who owns the skiff.

Premature Loss of Hair

may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine. Housekeepers should insist upon obtaining Burnett's Flavoring Extracts; they are the best.

SUAKIM THREATENED

By the Rebels, Who Are Said to Be Massing for An Early Attack.

Two Hundred Women and Many Children Massacred When Sinkat Was Taken.

Bismarck Evidently Seeking An Opportunity to Insult the United States.

The Submission of the Tribes of Merv to Russia Regarded As a Bad Thing for England.

OTHER FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—A Cairo dispatch dated to-day says: Nubar Pasha, Prime Minister, has received the following telegram from Gen. Gordon: "I am sending down the river many women and children from Korosko. Send some kind-hearted European to meet them."

England has refused Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood's proposal to sanction the co-operation of the Egyptian army in the relief of Tokar, for the reason that this army was raised for the defense of Egypt outside of Soudan. England approves, however, the dispatch of an Egyptian battalion, furnished with English officers, to Assouan, if this proves necessary. The expedition for the relief of Tokar has started for Suez. The last transport leaves Suez Monday, carrying Gen. Graham, Supreme Commander of the expedition.

Gladstone stated in the House of Commons that England would defray the expenses of the British expedition to the Soudan.

A *Post* dispatch from Berlin says: "Germany has three times insisted that England should proclaim a protectorate over Egypt, but England appears to be afraid of irritating France."

A mass meeting at Guildhall this afternoon, under the auspices of the Patriotic Society, was attended by 2,000 people. The Lord Mayor presided. The meeting condemned the Egyptian policy of the Government and the control of Egypt by the Egyptians, which had caused the sacrifice of thousands of lives. It declared that the revival of slavery and the slave trade must be prevented, and a trade route to Central Africa must be secured.

A Suakim dispatch says that the principal chiefs of the neutral tribes met at the Well of Handoak, situated three hours' distance from Suakim, and decided to request Osman Digna, leader of the rebel forces, to respect their territory, or they will march against him.

The rebels have invested Kassola. Tents for 1,000 men have been sent from Suakim.

A Cairo dispatch says: It is believed by the officials that Osman Digma's forces are massing for the purpose of making a desperate attack on Suakim. Some alarm is felt, the defenders being short of ammunition. Gen. Gordon telegraphs:

"I have formed a committee of defense with well-to-do families of Berber. Precipitate action may throw them into the arms of the enemy. Patience alone requires it."

He asks the authorities of Cairo to send arms and ammunition for the Berberinese. The rebels killed at Sinkat 200 women and a number of children.

A Suakim dispatch says: Spies report the rebels fully aware that the English troops are coming. The rebels are mustering in great forces. Osman Digma, whose camp is pitched 16 miles southwest of Suakim, has proclaimed that he will obtain Tokar before the British can possibly arrive, and will then capture Suakim. Since Admiral Hewitt assumed command here everything has been put in man-of-war order. Perfect justice is dispensed and the inhabitants are contented. The fact that preparations are being made at Cairo to transport a large force to Suakim, and the fact that Gladstone asks for £250,000 pounds to defray the expenses portend more than the expectation to relieve Toker. It is believed it is intended to relieve Kassala garrison and open the Berber route.

The Porte has resolved to protest against the abandonment of Soudan.

A Cairo dispatch says: Barrere, French Consul General and Diplomatic Agent, has telegraphed Prime Minister Ferry that the diminution of the British garrison is likely to endanger the safety of Europeans.

A Cairo dispatch says: An exciting scene occurred at a circus to-day. An Italian acrobat unfurled the Italian flag, whereupon an English officer walked into the arena and seized it amid great excitement. The acrobat soon recovered the flag, however, and waved it triumphantly, when he was struck by a Frenchman. A melee ensued. Finally some English officers managed to separate the combatants and calmed the tumult. An Italian Count has demanded satisfaction for the insult to the flag. It is hoped the affair will be amicably settled.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE SUBMISSION OF THE TRIBES OF MERV TO RUSSIA A BAD THING FOR ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The German *Press* says the submission of the tribes of Merv to Russia is worse for England than the disasters in Soudan. It comments upon the remarkable success of the Russian policy in Central Asia, which is always directed against England. If the Russians should stand again before the walls of Constantinople the English would be disabled from commanding them to halt, as in 1878. Russia will become the immediate neighbor of the British in India, and will be able at any moment to create a disturbance in Northern India. Now only Afghanistan is between Russia and India. The frontier tribes are always ready to invade the rich Indian provinces if their rear is covered, and this Russia can now guarantee.

The St. Petersburg *Journal*, discussing the submission of the tribes of Merv, says: "Russia's relations with England are based upon a mutual recognition and just appreciation of each other's interests, which are perfectly reconcilable."

A company has been formed, under the provisions of the Irish Tramways Act, to purchase estates, to relieve the congested districts and encourage fixed residence. The Directors are Bright, M. P. for Manchester, Gray, M. P. for Carlow county and proprietor of the Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, and Parnell.

In Commons this evening the debate on the motion condemning the Government's Egyptian policy was somewhat tame. It was stated that the most extensive measures had been taken on the east coast of Africa to suppress the iniquitous slave trade.

Yemen, Arabia, is in revolt.

FRANCE.

A NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT WORKMEN DISCHARGED—A DUEL.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The *National* says the Minister of War has dismissed a number of workmen on the fortresses in the eastern part on the ground that the workmen must have imparted information concerning the works now constructing. The Berlin *Post* published the details, especially of the secret works at Fort Frovard, not far from Nancy.

A duel between M. Laguerre and M. Chauveane, members of the Chamber of Deputies, occurred this morning. The former was wounded in the knee.

BISMARCK'S BREAK.

THE GERMAN STATESMAN EVIDENTLY SEEKING AN OPPORTUNITY TO INSULT THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says: "Prince Bismarck has returned to Herr Von Eisenmech, German Minister at Washington, the resolution of condolence on Herr Lasker's death, passed by Congress, with a counter request to return the resolution to the House of Representatives, as the position of Lasker in Germany was not such as to justify the resolution."

The *Times* adds: "Although the above appears incredible, the fact is that the relations between Washington and Berlin are in a state of great tension, chiefly owing to the pig flesh question." The *Times* concludes: "One thing is certain, we have not heard the last of the Lasker incident. The Americans are much too proud, too sensitive and too independent for that."

THE DOMINION.

LORD LANSDOWNE ADDRESSES THE DOMINION ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION.

OTTAWA, ONT., Feb. 15.—At the annual meeting of the Dominion Artillery Association Lord Lansdowne, in a speech, said: "You are not, and I hope never will be, a military nation in the sense which some of the great European powers are. Your people have their peaceful pursuits and are engaged in the development of the resources of the country. Your only coterminous neighbor is a great nation with which you are upon the most friendly terms and whose relations with you are absolutely unclouded. They are united to you by ties of descent, language and a common love of free institutions. Again, you form a part of an empire which you may depend upon will never quarrel gratuitously or for any selfish purpose. For all these reasons the people of Canada are content to intrust what might be called national insurance to an army of a very moderate strength, supported at very moderate cost and sacrifice of time and attention of those who form the numbers of the different forces."

FOREIGN NOTES.

BRIGANDS have captured a Judge and other officials of Movastier on the Albanian frontier.

THE lower house of the Austrian Reichsrath has passed the exceptional law directed against the Anarchists by a vote of 177 to 137.

A ROME dispatch says: The Pope, commenting on the hostilities in Tonquin and Soudan, exclaimed: "The Church has small cause to thank the great Western powers for their services in behalf of religion and education. When Africa and Tonquin are pacified we shall be at a point where we were half a century ago."

THE PRIVATE LIVES

Of Some of Our Greatest Public Men and Public Comment Thereon.

[Harper's Magazine.]

The remonstrance against public comment upon Tennyson's acceptance or refusal of a peerage as a gross impertinence opens the whole question of the proper limits to be observed in the discussion and description of of the private character and lives of famous contemporaries while still living. The Easy Chair once heard Mr. Parton severely censured by one of the most celebrated of American authors for alluding, in his article on Mr. Webster, to the fact that the great statesman sometimes drank too much wine. The celebrated author himself had been the subject of as much personal gossip as any man of his time, but never was there a suggestion of anything that was not sweet and pure and manly in his character or conduct.

His argument was that the public interest in Webster was based wholly upon his great intellectual powers and his public services, and that it was most impertinent to speak of his personal habits. We might as well be told, he said, how often Mr. Webster changed his linen or washed his hands. Indeed, there would be no end to this kind of story, he insisted, should it be tolerated by respectable writers. Must we have in detail the amours of George Sand and Robert Burns, the occasional tipsiness of William Pitt and the pompous vanity of his father, Lord Chatham! If we begin, where shall we stop? If we may say that Mr. Irving wore a wig, and that somebody else was pecuniarily mean, is there anything that will not be said, and will not biography sink into contemptible gossip?

The protest was not unnatural—not as justified by Mr. Parton's paper, which was an admirable portraiture of Mr. Webster—but in an age when interviewing has developed a taste for mere personal details and scandal to which unscrupulous journalism does not hesitate to pander. But it forgot the universal and instinctive interest which attaches to the personality of eminent men. It is this which leads the pilgrim to Stratford, and looks with interest upon the grave of Ben. Jonson, or the glass of Burns, or Dante's stone, or the fountain of Vaucluse, or Abbotsford, or Sunnyside. It is surely this detailed, familiar, pursuing picture of the doings and sayings, the habits and prejudices and faults of Dr. Johnson, which makes the charm of the famous and immortal biography written by a man of very limited mental comprehensions, and whose most signal quality was his microscopic observation of personal details. Could we spare Boswell's Johnson? Should we spare Cromwell's wen or Alexander's crooked neck?

Forty years ago there was a noted and popular portrait painter in New York, Mr. Ingham, whose works adorned the annual academy exhibition, and who, in the judgment of many connoisseurs of that day, contested the palm with Henry Inman. The characteristic of his works was a certain soft, ivory smoothness, and one day as the Easy Chair, then a mere footstool, was looking with a friend at the exhibition, the friend laughed before a portrait of a sweet old lady, and said, gayly, "Fortunately for them, all Ingham's old ladies lived before wrinkles came into fashion." Ingham's fame, alas! is already fading; and if Boswell had written as Ingham painted, we should not have had our Ursa Major, but some smoothed and sweetened monster whom the world ne'er saw.

There was great surprise and resentment, some time after the publication of Sparks' Washington, when it was discovered that, with the best possible intention, the editor had touched Washington's occasionally uncertain spelling with the brush of Ingham, and had smoothed it into correctness. The feeling of resentment was just, for it was essentially a demand for the truth. The correction, moreover, was felt to be unjust, both to Washington and to the reader, as implying that the General must be perfect even in spelling, and that the reader would be ashamed of him if he tripped in his orthography.

The censure of Parton seemed to be due to the same error that led the painter to smooth out the wrinkles and the editor to correct the spelling. Such portraiture never would show us men as they actually were. If Ingham had ever seen Raphael's portrait of Pope Leo X., he would never have sand-papered the faces that he painted; and if Mr. Sparks could have pondered such a historical picture as Carlyle's Cromwell or Frederick, he would have permitted Washington to spell for himself.

Despite the natural reluctance to see the defects of great men faithfully delineated, it is still true that no artist, whether in literature or in any other form, can propose to himself a better standard than the truth. If Mr. Parton undertook to give his readers an accurate conception of Webster, not as a lawyer, nor an orator, nor a politician exclusively, but as a man, his failure to allude to serious faults would be virtually to tell a falsehood. It would be a gross misrepresentation. Genius and great service do not release men from the obligations and the penalties of the moral law, nor from the condemning record of their derelictions. Nor can a man or woman whose genius and performance command public attention avoid the interest which attaches to every person and every spot and every event with which they are associated. Their eccentricities of dress and manner and conduct will inevitably be noted and described, and no reproof of the report as shameful and unpardonable will destroy the curiosity which asks whether the personality of the poet harmonizes with the impression of his poetry.

The life of the preacher does not affect the truth of the doctrine that he preaches. But if we wish to know what manner of man the preacher may be, it is no answer to say that it is enough that he preaches well. It is because we know that to be true that we wish to know the man also. The conclusion, therefore, is not to be avoided that if a biographer assumes to tell us of the man, he must tell the truth; and if his life was loose, irregular, immoral, or noble, unselfish, temperate and well-ordered, he must treat us as men able to hear the truth. He must neither smooth the wrinkles nor correct the spelling, but tell the truth. In portraiture it must be the truth interpreted by the imagination, and in biography the truth treated with sympathy, intelligence and proportion. Dr. Franklin, for instance, would not forfeit his great ... just fame if some passage ... told instead of being ...

ON 'CHANGE.

Wall Street Has Another Day Marked By a Dull But Strong Stock Market.

Gould's Hand Plainly to Be Seen, But He Is Now More Cautiously Aggressive.

The Vanderbilt Stocks Found Among the Weak Members on the List.

The Provision Market at Chicago Is Spirited, Big Sales Marking the Day Throughout.

CORN HAS A DECIDEDLY BULLISH FEELING.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The stock market to-day was again dull and strong, and evidences were plenty that Mr. Gould still has full control. His policy for several days has been to strengthen the market gradually, almost imperceptibly, and await developments on the part of the shorts. The decline of last week induced considerable short selling, and there have been indications of weakness on the part of the bears who rushed in so boldly a few days ago. Whenever they have tried to cover they have met a strong market, which advanced in exactly the same ratio that the shorts pressed their covering orders. Mr. Gould's brokers watch the dealings closely so as to prevent any large covering. These are somewhat different tactics from those which Mr. Gould used in inaugurating his boom, and, while there is no more comfort for the shorts, he has less stock to buy than when he rapidly and aggressively forced prices up.

A leading bear, who has had a large line of shorts out in Union Pacific, determined to cover to-day. His buying was instantly discovered, prices ran up more than 2 per cent., and the stock closed strong at that advance on last night's closing. This was the feature of to-day's market. The rest of the list went up with Union Pacific. Western Union was strong on the report that Vanderbilt had objected to the transfer of the National Telegraph Company's lines along the Nickel-plate, on the ground that the property is covered by the first mortgage of that road. The Seney syndicate claim that they have turned over the telegraph property to the Baltimore and Ohio, and that that company must settle the difficulty with Vanderbilt. It is a curious complication, for which Gould gets credit. The suggestion of such a difficulty shows conclusively the intimate relations between the two great bull capitalists. The spectacle of Vanderbilt strengthening Western Union, but bringing on himself a law suit, is certainly interesting. Vanderbilt stocks to-day did not show much strength; on the other hand, Northern Pacific preferred, in which a large short interest is outstanding, was higher, and closed at about the highest figures of the week.

American securities were very strong in London. At the close two-thirds of the stocks on the general list were higher than last night. The transactions were smaller than any day this week, only about half of an active day's business being done. Mr. Gould said to-day that he never was in a bull movement in which he acquired so little stock. Among the inactive stocks, attention was paid to Rock Island, which rose 1⅛ under buying, supposed to be for Mr. Vanderbilt. The East Tennessee stocks were strong on an alleged traffic arrangement with the B. and O.

The downward movement continues in oil, the price reaching $1 01⅛ amidst great excitement. There was a reaction of a cent or more, but the bears are confident of putting the figures below $1 to-morrow. A great many smaller bulls have been wiped out, and there is much bellowing at the action of the Standard Oil in reducing the price of refined oil, and thus assisting the decline in crude. The present movement is engineered by heavy traders, and it is likely that it will prove one of the most noted in the history of oil speculation.

AT CHICAGO.

THE PRODUCE MARKET HAS A LIVELY DAY, WITH BIG TRADING AND A FAIR CONDITION OF PRICES.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—The trading in all sorts of produce was large to-day. The movement of prices was very erratic. The public cables said that the foreign markets were dull. The private dispatches, however, considered, of course, as more reliable, said that the markets at Liverpool and elsewhere were "steady," without any advance.

Wheat all day long was unsettled, the feeling uncertain and the ordinary signs about the pit exceedingly hard to divine. The scalpers held the pit from beginning to end, and consequently the range was not wide. Leopold Bloom cut the largest figure as a buyer. There was no other trader on the same scale in the pit. The others, although huge blocks changed hands, devoted their efforts to cutting out eights and quarters. There were a good many country orders to buy at $1. None of them, of course, were filled, but the fact that they were here was known to the commission men who held them, and they were held generally and they had the effect of steadying the market. At the close on the call Kershaw was buying. Taken all in all, however, the individual traders did not very greatly influence the course of the market.

May wheat opened at 100¼, advanced to 101, dropped to 100⅝, and closed at 101⅛ on the curb at night. The visible supply, it is said, will not greatly decrease this week, and this rumor is a bearish influence. No one pretends to have here news of damages to the growing crop.

The feeling at St. Louis over winter wheat is growing apparently stronger, and one sale of 250,000 bushels of red winter wheat is said to have been made yesterday and to-day to an Illinois miller. Receipts are small; shipments moderate. The feeling is that while no material break is likely to occur, no sensational advance will occur either.

There were only 300 cars of corn received to-day, and of those only 51—17 per cent.—graded No. 2. The sudden drop in the quality of the arrivals from 40 per cent. contrast in the arrivals yesterday and 17 per cent. in those to-day furnished a motive for an advance. After the first two hours of trading at the opening, the feeling was weak, in sympathy with everything else. May corn opened at 59½c, and sold down to 59¼c. It rose to 60½c and closed at 60⅜c on the curb. The buying was by good people. There was a good shipping demand.

It is pretty certain that the best part of the best commission houses here are bullishly inclined on corn, and while some are afraid, because of the many inexplicable features of the market, to give bullish advice, none of these are advising sales at 60 cents for May corn.

There were only 14,000 hogs at the yards, and although prices opened low, May pork at $18 17½ and May lard at $10 07½, all sorts of product was very shortly booming. The pit was without feature, although the volume of trading was large. May pork got up to $18 62½ and closed at $18 55. May lard touched $10 35 and closed at $10 17½. With good hogs selling for more on the hoof than the very finest beeves, with nearly all the packing-houses virtually closed, with the killing so far short 450,000 hogs and the packers' cellars half empty, it does not appear easy to find a good reason for a reaction from present prices, but the advance, however, has been phenomenal in speed and distance, and there might come a stump of $1 a barrel in pork, aside from the logical reasonableness of such a retrograde movement.

Selling provisions is extra hazardous, for it is within the possibilities (some say probabilities) that pork will advance at least $2 a barrel further. Buying on the ... is also hazardous, for a reaction ... is likely to occur at any time ... tremendous advance without regard to the merit of the price and situation. Provision brokers are playing with big chips and with no limit. Amateurs who are prepared to stand this kind of playing stand no show at all for their money.

Letter From Napoleon III.

[Paris Letter in New York Sun.]

A curious letter from Napoleon III. has lately come to light in the memoirs of Odillon Barrot, formerly Prime Minister. It refers to an incident that took place at Tours during the visit of the Prince President in 1849. While in England Napoleon had contracted a liaison with a lady named Mme. Howard, who was, I believe, a Miss McTavish, of Baltimore, who became Countess of Beauregard under the Empire, and who finally married an English officer. When Napoleon was elected President, Mme. Howard came to Paris, was lodged near the Elysee palace, and continued to live on intimate terms with the Prince-President. She went with him to Tours, traveling, it appears, with the Count Bacciocchi, cousin of the Prince-President, and a lodging was given her in the house of M. and Mme. Andre, who were then absent in the Pyrenees. These persons were severe Protestants, and when they heard of the kind of lady who had lodged in their house they wrote a violent letter of indignation to the Minister. The latter, not sorry to give the Prince a hint that he was no longer at liberty to live the easy life he had been leading at London, caused the letter to fall under Napoleon's eyes, as if by accident. Napoleon read the letter and replied as follows:

MY DEAR MINISTER—Your brother has shown me a letter of a M. Andre, to which I should have disdained to reply did it not contain falsehoods which it is well to refute. A lady in whom I take the liveliest interest, accompanied by one of her friends and by two persons of my suite, desired to see the carousal Saumur; thence she came to Tours, but fearing to find no lodgings here, she asked me to procure her one. When I arrived at Tours I asked a counselor of the Prefecture to kindly find the rooms for the Count de Bacciocchi and two ladies of his acquaintance. Chance and their evil star led them to the house of M. Andre, where, I know not why, people imagined that one of the ladies was named Bacciocchi. The lady never took that name: if the error was committed, it was by strangers, independently of my will and of the will of the lady in question. Now, I should like to know why M. Andre, without taking the trouble to inquire into the truth, wishes to render me responsible both for the designation of his house and for the false name attributed to a person. Does a proprietor, whose first care is to pry into the past life of the person whom he receives in order to decry it, make a noble use of hospitality? How many women a hundred times less pure, less devoted, less excusable than the one which lodged at M. Andre's would have been received with all possible honors by this M. Andre because they had the name of their husband to hide their guilty liaisons? I detest that pedantic rigorism which always ill-disguises a dry soul, indulgent toward self, inexorable toward others. True religion is not intolerant: it does not seek to stir up a tempest in a teapot, to make a scandal for nothing, and to change into a crime a simple accident or an excusable mistake. M. Andre, who, I am told, is a Puritan, has not yet meditated enough that passage of the Gospel where Christ, speaking to the souls uncharitable as the soul of M. Andre, says on the subject of a woman whom they wished to stone: "Let him that is without fault," etc. Let him practice this morality. As for me, I accuse nobody, and I avow myself guilty of seeking in illegitimate bonds an affection which my heart needs. Still, as up to the present my position has prevented me from marrying, as in the midst of the cares of Government, I have, alas! in my country from which I have been so long absent, neither intimate friends nor youthful ties, nor parents who give me the pleasures of family life, I may, I think, be pardoned an affection which harms nobody and of which I do not seek to make a parade. To return to M. Andre: If he believes, as he declares, his house polluted by the presence of a woman who is not married, I beg you to tell him from me that I regret extremely that a person of such pure devotion and of such a sublime character should have fallen, by chance, into a house where, under the mask of religion, there reigns nothing but the ostentation of prudish virtue without Christian charity. NAPOLEON.

The Prince-President must have felt strongly on the matter to write a letter like the above. The letter, however, was never sent to M. Andre. On the contrary, a letter of apology was addressed to him, and later, when Napoleon became intimate with M. Andre, he sincerely repented of this error of his debut. Nevertheless it remains a fact, confirmed by evidence from other sources, that Mme. Howard came with him to Tours, and was received by the public officers and by the Archbishop, not as Mme. Howard, but as Princess Bacciocchi.

Abbey Not Broken.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—The publication being made here that Henry E. Abbey, the theatrical manager, had failed, his partner, Schoeffel, states that they had lost money on the opera, but the profits of the Park Theater, Boston, and Irving and Grand-opera House, New York, and Mary Anderson, London, have cleared for them a large amount of money so far.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Pain in the Back.

Have you pain in small of the back? It is your kidneys. Wintersmith's Bucnu and Pareira Brava will relieve you.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

An elegant line of new styles of Wakefield Rattan Co.'s children's carriages just received at the warerooms of BENNETT BROS. & Co., 422 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

Lundborg's Perfume, Edenia.
Lundborg's Perfume, Marechal Niel Rose.
Lundborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.
Lundborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.

"To the enfeebled of incalculable benefit is Hurley's Sarsaparilla."—[San Francisco Era.

"Admirable after a mercurial course is Hurley's Sarsaparilla."—[Cincinnati Enquirer.

Dr. Wintersmith's Liver Pills.—This is the season of the year when the system should be thoroughly purged of the humors which create disease. There is no purgative or cathartic so mild and efficacious as Doctor Wintersmith's Sugar-coated Liver Pills—causing neither nausea nor griping pains, as is the case with the ordinary cheap patent pills of the day, most of which are composed of calomel or mercury, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons.

DEATHS.

ARTERBURN—On the 15th of February, at the residence of her father-in-law, Covington Arterburn, NANNIE O., wife of Jule. B. Arterburn, and daughter of Joel H. Grubbs, Mt. Sterling.

Funeral at family residence, Jefferson county, Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends invited. Carriages will leave Pearson's at 12½ o'clock.

☞ Mt. Sterling and Covington papers please copy.

WILLIAMS—Suddenly, on Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, WILLIAM C. WILLIAMS, Jr., in the 70th year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

No Cure No Pay.—Whitehurst's Cedar Balsam is warranted to cure coughs, colds, croup, throat and lung diseases, etc. Try it. If not satisfied, return the empty bottle and get your money back. Sold by druggists. Price 25c.
no10 Sa&Wedm

The most efficacious stimulants to excite the appetite are **Angostura Bitters**, prepared by Doctor J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article. oc7 SuTuTh&eoSa20

THE ONLY GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
is the BEST HEALTH BEVERAGE, Tonic and Nutritive known. The Genuine CONTAINS ONE-THIRD MORE to the bottle than the imitation, and is SUPERIOR in quality.



"I have used Johann Hoff's Genuine Malt Extract during the last 5 years in my medical practice, and have found it an admirable food and Tonic in convalescence, in cases of Dyspepsia, for the weak and debilitated, especially Nursing Mothers, Weakly Children, Lung and Throat Diseases."
W. C. STILLMAN, A.B., M.D., Phila.

I have brought suit against Messrs. Tarrant & Co. for bottling and selling another preparation, upon the reputation of my Genuine Malt Extract, for which I have received 58 Medals from Exhibitions, Medical Societies, etc. etc.

Beware of Imitations!
None genuine without signature of "Johann Hoff" & "Moritz Eisner," on the neck of every bottle.
JOHANN HOFF, Berlin, Germany.
EISNER & MENDELSON, Sole Agents for the U. S., 318 & 320 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.
ja20 Sa&S

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice.

THE joint committee appointed by the Legislature to examine and report on the affairs of the Lunatic Asylum at Anchorage will hold sessions in Room No. 105 at Alexander's Hotel from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. All persons having any knowledge of mismanagement in connection with said institution, or desirous of giving any testimony before said committee, are requested to appear and testify.
W. W. BUSH, Chmn.
AUSTIN PEAY,
D. C. WALKER,
W. B. JEFFERSON,
L. D. PARKER.

PROF. GEORGE SELBY
Will return to Louisville shortly, and will resume his
CLASSES IN MUSIC
THE
First Week in March.
Preference in hours to former pupils.
Residence, 743 Sixth st.

Notice of Dissolution.

THE firm of Dunekake & Stegmann (composed of H. Dunekake & John Stegman), is this day dissolved. Persons having claims against the firm and those owing the firm are requested to present them and settle, at the office of H. Dunekake, No. 309 W. Market st., over the Western Bank.

Executors' Notice.

HAVING qualified as Executors of the last will of William Wedekind, deceased, we hereby request all parties indebted to the said estate to call on us and settle the debt, and all creditors of the estate to present to us their claims, duly proven according to law, at the office of H. Wedekind & Co., at Nos. 641 and 643 West Market st.
H. B. FENSTER,
C. H. WEDEKIND.
LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 14, 1884.

Mills for Sale.

I WILL sell at auction, on the premises, on February 27, 1884, the Peacher's Flouring and Woolen Mills, in Montgomery county, Tenn. These mills are in acting operation, turning out first-class flour and woolen goods, and run by as fine water power as can be found. Terms—⅓ cash; balance in 1 and 2 years, with interest. For further particulars address
H. C. MERRITT, Trustee,
fe5 Tu&Sa3w Clarksville, Tenn.



CLUETT'S
CROWN COLLARS
AND CUFFS
TRADE MARK.
MONARCH SHIRTS
SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS

Scoggan, Hudson & Co., Sixteenth and Main.

WISH to purchase, during the next four or five days, a lot of good, cheap farm mares, 4 to 9 years of age, in foal preferred.

Jacks for Sale.

5 BLACK Jacks, from 3 to 6 years old, from 14 to 15 and inch high, at
SCOGGAN, HUDSON & CO.'S,
Sixteenth and Main.

Notice.

CHESAPEAKE, OHIO AND SOUTHWESTERN R. R.,
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 12, 1884.

UNTIL further notice trains leaving Fourteenth and Main st. depot at 7:50 A. M. and 4:10 P. M. will run as far as Orel only, and return to Louisville as special.

Passengers for West Point and stations below will take L. and N. train leaving Maple-st. depot at 8:10 A. M. D. W. C. BROWN, Gen. Supt.
fe13 dtf

WOODLAND GARDEN.
THIS extensive garden is now ready for rent for a term of years. R. W. WOOLLEY.
fe12 de&Sulm

Notice of Removal.

WM. SKENE & CO. have removed their office to the Louisville Fertilizer Works, corner of Sixteenth st. and High ave., one square below the railroad bridge. ja20 dlm

CRAB ORCHARD
GENUINE TRADE MARK. GENUINE
SALTS.
KENTUCKY'S GREAT NATURAL REMEDY
BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD
For Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys.

TO be assured of getting the genuine article, ask your druggist for the "Crab Apple" trade-mark as above, put up in 10c and 25c sealed paper-box packages by the Crab Orchard Springs and Salts Co., of Louisville, Ky., who are now the SOLE OWNERS of ALL the genuine Crab Orchard Salts made. None of their Salts can be obtained in bulk or in bottles. The great virtue of this most valuable medicine has caused it to be extensively counterfeited. Probably over nine-tenths of what is offered on the market at present as Crab Orchard Salts are vile imitations, the venders of which will be prosecuted to the fullest extent. my29d&wtf

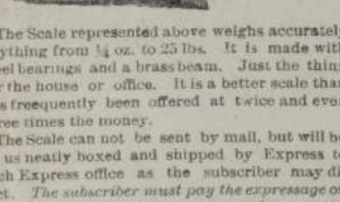
E. S. STEWART'S
Frankfort Lottery of Kentucky.
CLASS 77—FEBRUARY 15, 1884.
49 40 74 51 78 60 21 38 33 26 14 43
CLASS 78.
45 50 22 4 67 42 77 54 68 17 53 38 76
339 and 341 WEST MARKET ST.
This Company does no business through the United States Mails.

Should Be In Every Family

To give our Daily readers the benefit of some of the useful premiums offered Weekly subscribers, this excellent household necessity is placed on sale at the COURIER-JOURNAL counting-rooms.

PRICE $3 00.

The Little Detective
—OR—
HOUSEKEEPERS' SCALE.



The Scale represented above weighs accurately anything from ¼ oz. to 25 lbs. It is made with steel bearings and a brass beam. Just the thing for the house or office. It is a better scale than has frequently been offered at twice and even three times the money.

The Scale can not be sent by mail, but will be by us neatly boxed and shipped by Express to such Express office as the subscriber may direct. *The subscriber must pay the expressage on delivery.* Remit to us by money order or registered letter. Address

Courier-Journal Company, Louisville, Ky.

JOB PRINTING.

ALL KINDS OF
Printing, Binding and Electrotyping
DONE
On the Shortest Notice
—AND—
IN THE BEST STYLE,
BY THE
COURIER-JOURNAL
JOB PRINTING CO.,
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Green Sts.
Estimates furnished on application eoSu&eodtf.

STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE.

STEERAGE RATES from Queenstown to New York, $21. Apply to J. D. O'LEARY, Franklin Bank, 215 Fifth st.
Drafts on Dublin, Cork and London for sale.

THE RAILROADS.

The Same Monotonous Report of No Change for the Better Must Be Made Again.

Vanderbilt Will Not Secure Control of the West Shore or Rock Island Yet Awhile.

City Agent R. S. Brown, of the O. and M., Explains the Position of His Line.

Other Track News From All Sections of the Country, by Telegraph and Otherwise.

LOCAL, GENERAL AND PERSONAL.

The railroad situation is no better and no worse. When the report was circulated that the flood had beaten the record and was retiring with its hard-earned honors, railroad people began to look up; ticket men dusted off their cases, while freight agents counted up the number of empty cars they had lying around. But when the report came that the river was still coming up, the customary gloom settled upon all faces, and the erstwhile signs of activity gave way to the listlessness that has held sway for over a week past.

The only change to report is that the Short-line will run up as far as Walton to-day, and the change of cars to the Cincinnati Southern will be made at that point. Yesterday this road reached Cincinnati by way of Lexington, which, if it had no other advantage, gave the traveler a longer ride. Trains leave the Southall-street depot as usual.

The O. and M. ran through to Aurora yesterday, and the agents say they will get through with no further trouble. Transfers are made as usual.

The L., N. A. and C. continues its transfer from the Fourteenth-street depot in omnibuses.

The J., M. and I. has had a new side-wheel boat constructed, and much of the inconvenience of the transfer is dispensed with.

The C. and O. will get through to-day, it was thought, without any transfer. The backwater was falling and leaving the track clear at Catlettsburg yesterday.

The C., O. and S. W. is still unable to pass West Point, and the L. and N. takes its business to Elizabethtown.

The L. and N. runs through some little water at Bardstown Junction, but not enough to cause delay.

The Cincinnati Southern reports everything clear.

The St. Louis Air-line is still unable to get into or out of New Albany.

THE O. AND M.

WHY IT HAD TO BRING ITS CINCINNATI PASSENGERS BACK THURSDAY.

A reporter of the COURIER-JOURNAL called on Mr. R. S. Brown, of the O. and M., yesterday concerning the report that he was selling tickets to Cincinnati with no prospect of getting through. Mr. Brown said:

"This story originated in the fact that a number of passengers who left for Cincinnati Thursday morning were brought back to this city."

"Why was this?"

"You see, the road at Milan runs close to the river, and the backwater was coming up over the track pretty heavy. Our No. 8, leaving here at 7 A. M., was run as far as Milan, and on reaching there it was deemed best by the Superintendent to take no chances or risks by running through this backwater, for fear of a break. The passengers were informed that they would be taken back to Louisville or could remain at Milan until some arrangement could be made. They preferred the former, and were hauled back."

"How about selling tickets and guaranteeing through passage?"

"That is a mistake. We have at all times during this great water been very careful to represent to ticket purchasers the exact state of affairs so far as we knew them. We have always stated that a transfer is made over the river at this point, and also from Aurora to Cincinnati, and have informed passengers that we did not guarantee either a lightning express trip or a fast trip at all. The rapidity with which the river has risen caused the Superintendent of the transportation department to make many changes from time to time in the transfers, but all the changes were made for the benefit and welfare of the traveling public. For instance, look at this telegram just received. It states that the passengers who left on No. 8 this morning for Cincinnati will arrive at about the same hour to-night, the train being held over at Milan until No. 2, from St. Louis, arrives. Now this is for a double purpose. We don't want to run through the water at Milan any more than we can help, and we don't want to press all the boats into service in the country, so we kill two birds with one stone, and take No. 2 and No. 8 over together. But our St. Louis division is O. K. from Milan West, and an hour and a half or so is all the delay on that line."

VANDERBILT.

HE CAN NOT SECURE CONTROL OF THE WEST SHORE OR ROCK ISLAND ROAD.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Vanderbilt's frequent appearance in print of late has clearly indicated two purposes, both depreciation—one of the West Shore enterprise, the other of the Rock Island road, under the management of Mr. Cable. Rumors have been abundant since Vanderbilt was confessedly on the street as a buyer, that he was capturing stock of both roads, with a view, on the one hand, of suppressing a rival to the New York Central, and on the other to acquire control of the Rock Island. The account published this morning, mention of which was made in these dispatches last night as a matter but indifferently authenticated, that he had yesterday secured control of the West Shore, was upset to-day by the definite announcement that Ashbell Green, Receiver of the North River Construction Company, had in his possession the majority of the West Shore stock, and that it has not been on the market recently.

Vanderbilt's raid on Rock Island took shape yesterday in a suit brought through a broker named Kennedy, representing Vanderbilt, to compel David Dows, who is agent of the Rock Island road in this State, to exhibit the company's books. Dows will resist the application, on the ground that it is not bona fide, but is made for the purpose of furthering Vanderbilt's scheme to control that road. Vanderbilt is the largest individual stockholder in Rock Island, he owning 12,000 shares. The selection of directors occurs in June. It is said not more than four out of thirteen directors can be selected in Vanderbilt's interest, and his purpose now is to get a list of the shareholders, with the view of canvassing for proxies to control the June meeting.

That also happens to be part of the purpose of President Cable's visit here, and when he said last night to your correspondent that the present management was giving itself little concern with regard to Vanderbilt's efforts, he spoke in confidence that he had already made an alliance with the leading stockholders, and has secured, as he thinks, sufficient proxies to keep Mr. Vanderbilt out of control.

THE UNION PACIFIC.

A CASE DECIDED AGAINST THE ROAD AND IN FAVOR OF THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—An opinion was filed in the United States Circuit Court to-day by Judges Lowell and Nelson which is practically in favor of the Credit Mobilier as against the trustees under Oakes Ames and the Union Pacific contract. The cases were those of Rowland Hazard, Commissioner, vs. Thos. C. Durant and others, and same vs. same. The defendants filed a demurrer and hearing was thereon, but the decision involves all the points at issue. The sum of $16,000,000 was involved. These suits grew out of the same transactions. The plaintiff, in the first case, is a Commissioner under the Supreme Court of Rhode Island. The allegations of the bill filed December 7, 1882, are in substance that the trustees, Thomas C. Durant and six others, to whom was assigned the contract between Oakes Ames and the Union Pacific railroad, failed to account for many millions of dollars due under a trust to stockholders of the Credit Mobilier of America, and the trustees have been guilty of negligence and misconduct in managing the trusts. The opinion says: "Taking the narrative of the bill to be true, as we are bound to do by demurrers, the trustees acting jointly have received many millions of dollars in money and securities, the property of stockholders, which they still retain and refuse to account for under the trust agreement, and they have also been jointly guilty of gross negligence and misconduct in managing the trust, from which the stockholders had suffered loss."

OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

THE PROCESS OF ABSORPTION BEING MADE USE OF BY THE ROCK ISLAND.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—The statement is made that the Rock Island has secured full control of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern, running from Burlington to Albert Lea, Minn., and that at the meeting in New York next Tuesday the change in ownership will occur. The road has been owned conjointly by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and was used by the former company as an outlet from St. Louis to the Northwest, while the Rock Island has used it as a part of its "Albert Lea" route from this city to Minneapolis and St. Paul. It is understood that as soon as the Rock Island has secured full control of its new acquisition the Minneapolis and St. Louis road will be amalgamated with the Rock Island, and they will cease to exist as independent lines.

CHICAGO'S CONTRIBUTION.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—The statement that the Rock Island road had secured a controlling interest in the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern railway, and that a meeting of the Directors of the latter road will be held in New York next week, is denied by J. C. Peasly, Second Vice President of the Burlington and Quincy; and a Director of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern says there will be no meeting of the Directors until the regular meeting.

At a meeting of General Passenger Agents of Eastern lines it was resolved that "no line terminating in Chicago shall have its issue at more than three outside ticket offices other than the depot ticket offices in Chicago, and no connecting line shall be permitted to sell its issue of tickets in the city of Chicago"—it being understood under this resolution that the Erie and Chicago line and Niagara Falls Short-line shall each be entitled to three outside ticket offices only. This settles the disputes long standing.

E. F. Kelly, Assistant General Freight Agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio, has accepted a similar position at Chicago on the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago line, vice J. M. Johnson, who accepts a position as General Assistant to the General Freight Agent of the Rock Island, vice T. P. Wolfe, deceased.

MORE BONDS ISSUED.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The Chicago and Northwestern railway has decided to issue $1,600,000 in Ottumwa, Cedar Falls and St. Paul 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds. The Northwest, which is building a road into the Iowa coal fields, will guarantee the interest of the bonds. It is stated the bonds have been taken.

SURVEY COMPLETED.

MITCHELL, DAK., Feb. 15.—Engineer Valentine, of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, has completed a survey and location of the Missouri River-line, from Scotland to the southeast corner of Brule county, and returned to Mitchell. Monday next the survey will be commenced from Mitchell to Scotland.

A LONG PULLMAN RUN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—A contract has been signed between the Central Pacific, Union Pacific, Chicago, Northwestern and Pullman Companies for through sleepers and parlor cars from San Francisco to Chicago from April 1.

A GOOD SHOWING.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The annual report of the Denver and Rio Grande railway shows gross receipts, $7,476,000; net, $2,732,000.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 15.—David Thompson has entered suit against the Southwestern Railway Association, involving the disposal of freights in transit. The plaintiff bought a consignment of cattle shipped from Kansas, receiving a transfer through bill of lading. He then arranged with a certain road to ship to Chicago. The Pool Commissioner, under Thompson's protest, sent them by another road. The cattle arrived a day late, and on the falling of the market a loss of $2,000 was sustained, for which the suit.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE O. and M. is now loading freight-cars with Eastern shipments preparatory to the expected drop in the river.

THE Cairo and Nashville route to and from the West is still open for freight, and can stand a further rise of seven feet in the Ohio.

THE railroad wires are about as badly demoralized as the Utah passenger rates. The flood has played havoc with them, crossing and deadening many.

"THE proposed extension of the I., B. and W. into St. Louis is being talked of again in Indianapolis railroad circles," says the St. Louis *Republican*.

THE Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railroad Company has given notice to the Pennsylvania State Department that it has increased its indebtedness to $1,700,000.

THE river continued to fall rapidly at Catlettsburg yesterday, and Will Arnold, of the C. and O., was correspondingly jubilant. He expects to run through without transfer to-day.

"YOU can say in the morning," said Col. C. P. Atmore, of the L. and N., "that we have the only direct short line to Cincinnati via Lexington, and it's high and dry all the way." It is said.

CONTRACTS have been made for the shipment of 8,000 tons of steel rails from San Francisco for the Yaquina Bay (Oregon) road. Four hundred Chinese are at work on the tunnel.

DAVE BRADY, Passenger Agent in this city of the C., W. and B., yesterday received a telegram from Mr. T. F. Barry, General Passenger Agent of his line, stating that trains were running all right from Cincinnati.

THE L. and N. will run a special flood excursion from Frankfort and way points to this city Sunday, to accommodate parties along the line who want to see how it looks to be drowned out. Only one fare will be charged for the round trip.

A NEW mail car from the New Orleans and Northeastern Division of the Cincinnati Southern arrived in the city on its first trip yesterday. The car is furnished with all modern improvements, and is almost as neatly and tastefully furnished as a Pullman palace.

C. C. WAITE, General Manager of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton lines, declined to run an excursion train on Sunday next to Cincinnati. Mr. Waite says his preferences would be to run no trains on the Sabbath, and his orders are that as few trains be run on that day as circumstances will allow.

THE irrepressible passenger agent never fails to get his work in. At the "Bunch of Keys" performances here the hotel scene was made quite realistic by the decoration of the office with gay posters representing such routes as the Queen and Crescent, Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia Air-line, Memphis Short-line, etc.—[*Atlanta Constitution*.

THE party of Mormons that came in from the South yesterday morning over the Cincinnati Southern was a sorry-looking lot. There were 35 of them, two-thirds women, and it looked as if there were three babies to every grown person. They were in charge of a long-haired and skinny saint, and left in the afternoon over the O. and M. for their future heaven in Utah.

THE J., M. and I. won't be outdone by anything on wheels, side or bottom, and have had constructed a small steamboat, with cabin and other conveniences, for transporting their passengers from "J.-M.-and-I. Station" to the starting point of the train. The trip is made in 9 minutes by the watch, and passengers yesterday were in excellent humor over the change.

AN enterprising man down on a branch of the Mexican Central proposes to ship six car-loads of mules to this city. In order to get them here he will be compelled to drive them 200 miles overland, carry them 900 miles by rail before he gets out of Mexico, and 1,200 miles more over the Gould system before they reach St. Louis. And yet he expects to sell them here at a profit.—[*Globe-Democrat*.

THE New York *Sun* says: The Rogers Locomotive-works in Paterson have practically been closed in order to effect a complete reorganization of the business. It was reported yesterday that D. B. Grant, of New York, formerly at the head of the Grant Locomotive-works, had been engaged as Superintendent, at a salary of $20,000 a year. It is also reported that a South American order for 300 engines had been received and that the works would soon start up with a full force.

A SUIT is being tried in the United States Circuit Court at Springfield, Ill., against the Illinois and St. Louis Railroad and Coal Company, the plaintiffs, the Ames heirs, claiming that a part of the right of way occupied by the railroad company in East St. Louis belongs to them, and the suit is to eject the railroad company and recover the property. The railroad company, on the other hand, claims to have condemned the right of way through the lands as early as 1849, and to have occupied it ever since.

GERMAN papers publish a statement of the number of cars and locomotives lighted by gas on the Pintsch system. At the end of 1879 but 5,000 cars and 43 locomotives were so lit; now the list enumerates 13,188 cars equipped for burning the gas and 142 locomotives. Five of the locomotives are in Holland, and all the rest in Germany. The number of cars equipped in different countries is given as follows:

Germany	8,871	Russia	461
England	1,750	Sweden	72
France	643	Switzerland	204
Holland	538	United States	211
Austria	338	Italy	21

The following American roads are credited with the following numbers of cars lit by Pintsch gas: Erie, 101; West Shore, 80; New York, Providence and Boston, 5; Chicago and Atlantic, 25; besides 22 more ordered for the latter but not yet equipped.

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.

[*Atlanta Constitution*.]

In speaking of an editorial that appeared in the Brunswick *Herald*, February 6, headed "The Railroad Commissioners as Highway Robbers," one of the Railroad Commissioners said that he did not suppose that any member of the Commission would dignify the article by noticing it; and at the same time he added: "Here are some facts which it might be well for the *Herald* and the people to understand before they censure the Commission because the Brunswick and Western railroad does not pay the interest on its cost:

"The figures show the salaries received by the officers of the Brunswick and Western Railroad Company, and at the same time, are contrasted with the salaries paid by the Central railroad for the same time.

"The Brunswick and Western paid in June, 1883, to general officers and superintendents, etc., $6,262; in the month of July, $6,435; in the month of August, $6,688; in the month of September, $5,226, aggregating for the four months $24,607 for a road 170 miles long. The Central railroad, including the Savannah division, the Atlanta division and the Southwestern division, making a total distance of over 600 miles, paid to general officers, division superintendents, etc., for the month of June, $4,641; for July, $4,541; for August, $4,641; for September, $5,226, aggregating $19,139, being $5,458 less than the amounts of salaries paid by the Brunswick and Western Railroad Company for the same four months. But a comparison between the Brunswick railroad, which is 170 miles long, and the Savannah division of the Central railroad, which is over 250 miles, would be a more legitimate comparison. The aggregate paid by the Brunswick and Western railroad's general offices, etc., for the four months mentioned, is $24,607, and the aggregate paid by the Savannah division of the Central railroad is $7,150, making a difference of $17,554 in four months paid by the Brunswick and Western over that paid by the Savannah division of the Central railroad for the same period, which would be equivalent to a excess of $52,671 for one year—which would pay 3½ per cent. on the cost of the road."

These facts appear by their monthly reports made to the commission.

THE PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIALS.

[*Indianapolis Journal*.]

The smoothness with which the affairs of the Pennsylvania lines, both east and west of Pittsburgh, move along, excites frequent and favorable comment, and that such is the case is largely due to the fact that when an official retires on account of old age, ill health, or is taken away by death, his place is filled by some man who is next in line of promotion, who has been educated on the Pennsylvania system. This week William Hasett Wilson, who has been selected to fill the place in the Pennsylvania railroad vacated by the death of the late Strickland Kneass, has been elected to the Presidency of the Philadelphia and Trenton, Belvidere, Delaware and Philadelphia and Erie railroads, and has also been made a director in several of the New Jersey corporations controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Mr. Wilson is one of the oldest officers in the service of the company. The position of Real Estate Agent, made vacant by Mr. Wilson's promotion will, after March 1, be filled by Mr. John C. Wilson, who has for several years past held various responsible positions in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and more recently as Assistant to Chief Engineer Brown. James McCrea, Manager of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh, and the Superintendents of the respective divisions all reached their positions through promotion, all of whom fill such positions with great ability, and much better than they would have been filled had the management of the Pennsylvania lines filled the offices with outsiders, so to speak.

RAILROAD PERSONALS.

P. N. FOX, General Agent of the Monon at Chicago, was in the city yesterday looking for news.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio system, has given $1,000 for the benefit of flood sufferers in Ohio valley.

AL. LIPPINCOTT, of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road, was attending to the railroad interest of the Mormon party that passed through here yesterday.

JOHN I. KNOX, who has for a number of years past been General Agent of the L. and N. at Louis, has tendered his reignation, and will go to Texas to accept a position as Division Freight Agent on the Texas and Pacific.

A FEARFUL ENCOUNTER

In a Texas Town Ends in the Killing of One Man and Fatal Wounding of Two Others.

GALVESTON, Feb. 15.—Advices from Hempstead to-day give meager details of a fearful encounter, in which one man was killed and two others mortally wounded. For some reason or other Will Wheeler and John Ellison, late City Marshal, commenced shooting at each other in Howe's bar-room, last night. Capt. James T. Browning, who was present at the time, interfered and tried to make peace. When the firing ceased, it was discovered that Browning had been shot dead and Wheeler and Ellison were in such condition that they will probably die. Browning was a candidate for the City Marshalship in the election to be held next Monday, and, it is said, was a law-abiding citizen.

A Fight With Cowboys.

DEADWOOD, DAK., Feb. 15.—Information was received here a few days ago that an attempt would be made by cowboys to rescue Jesse Pruden, arrested for horse-stealing at Miles City, Montana, and en route for Deadwood. A posse left Spearfish to assist the officers. Arriving at Stoneville, 75 miles north of Deadwood, yesterday, the posse was attacked by the cowboys. A man named O'Hara was killed, and Fred Willard wounded. One cowboy, named Cunningham, was killed, and another, name unknown, wounded and captured. The cowboys then fled. A party is now organizing at Spearfish to pursue the outlaws.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Law-makers in Both Houses Pass the Day in Considering Local Bills.

GENERAL NEWS.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

FRANKFORT, Feb. 15.—In the House to-day, Mr. Sanders called up resolution heretofore offered that the session be extended, and that when the Legislature adjourn it will be to meet again January 1, 1885.

Mr. Harris offered an amendment striking out January 1, 1885, and inserting November 1, 1884. Made special order for Friday week.

Messrs. Jesse and Bradford had their names recorded for the appropriation of $75,000 for the flood sufferers.

A bill to provide for the erecting and maintaining of fencing, farm crossings and cattle guards along the lines of railroads in this Commonwealth. With a substitute of Mr. Talbott.

Mr. Flippin moved to postpone indefinitely.

Mr. Meriwether moved to postpone until Tuesday next at 11 o'clock. Adopted—yeas 34, nays 30.

Mr. Stuart offered the following joint resolution, which lies over one day, viz.:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That on Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1884, at 12 o'clock, the General Assembly in joint session will proceed to the election of a Public Printer.

Mr. Wood called up his resolution to adjourn Feb. 27, 1884, sine die.

Mr. Stoll moved to postpone one week—yeas, 42; nays, 20.

Mr. Burnham offered the following resolutions, viz.:

WHEREAS, Large amounts of money have been asked for to sustain and improve the different institutions of charity throughout the State; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Committee on Charitable Institutions be authorized to divide his committee into sub-committees.

Second—That the sub-committee are instructed to visit such institutions as the Chairman on Charitable Institutions may direct.

Third—That after making such visit and investigation of the different institutions of charity throughout the State, they shall report back to the Committee on Charitable Institutions, so that the Committee on Charitable Institutions may be capable of acting advisedly and intelligently upon the different appropriations asked by the managers of the institutions.

Mr. Flippin moved to amend by adding the following: Provided that the Sub-committee shall not allow any of the officers of said institutions to know at what time they will make their visits. Adopted.

The resolutions, as amended, were adopted.

Mr. Stoll entered a resolution to reconsider the vote passing a bill for the benefit of the Spencer Institute.

Mr. Harcourt called up said resolution, and said motion was adopted.

Mr. Stoll moved to amend by striking out the part exempting the property from taxation. Adopted.

The bill was then passed.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A bill to incorporate the Natural Gas Light and Fuel Company.

Mr. Stoll moved to amend by only permitting said company to condemn property for the privilege of entering and laying mains, and not for fee simple. Adopted.

The bill then passed.

THE SENATE

was called to order at 10 A. M.

Mr. Frederick—Religion and Morals—House bill to prohibit the sale of liquors within two miles of any church, school-house or institution of learning, in Cumberland county.

Mr. Garnett—Judiciary—reported a House resolution in relation to raising a committee to consider the question of calling a constitutional convention. Rejected.

Mr. Bowles—Judiciary—House bill for the benefit of W. E. Bell, a licensed lawyer and Clerk of the Anderson County Court, authorizing him to practice law in all courts of this State, except those of his own county. Passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of A. W. Scott, Clerk of the Metcalfe County Court. Passed.

Mr. L. T. Moore—Judiciary—An act giving the further time of two years to Sheriffs, ex-Sheriffs, Clerks and other collecting officers of this State to collect their fees and uncollected taxes. Passed.

Same—An act to create a Criminal Court in the Sixteenth district. Printed, and falls into the orders of the day.

Mr. Martin—Judiciary—A bill to amend Section 591 of Chapter 3, Title 13, of the Criminal Code of Practice. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Cox, House resolution appropriating such sums of money as in the discretion of the Governor and Auditor may be necessary for the relief of the flood sufferers, not to exceed in the aggregate $75,000, was taken up and adopted.

The constitution requiring the yeas and nays, the vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Carpenter, Candill, Cox, Dixon, Elliott, Fogle, Frederick, Garnett, Hallam, Hays, D. L. Moore, L. T. Moore, Pool, Price, Robbins, Smith, Sparks, Spurr, Taulbee and Wilson—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Boles, Burnett, Clement, Martin, Mundy, Rigney, Vaughn and Walton—8.

The Hon. Attilla Cox, of Owen, and the Hon. Theodore Hallam, of Covington, made strong appeals in favor of the adoption of the flood resolution, and were chiefly instrumental in securing its adoption.

Orders of the day: House bill—An act for the benefit of Mrs. Givens, of Lyon county. Passed.

The Speaker had read to the Senate the following telegram:

"NEWPORT, KY., Feb. 15, 1884.—*Hon. J. R. Hindman, Speaker of the Senate:* No such action as a Louisville paper speaks of has happened here. We are crushed with sorrow, and are glad for any relief given. I am on the ground, and know whereof I speak.

"EDWARD RILEY, Senator."

The Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

NOTES.

—Col. E. Polk Johnson, Chief Clerk of the House, is confined to his room by sickness.

—Mr. W. P. Kimball, the Representative from Fayette, is on the sick list.

—Gen. John Echols and Hon. B. W. Duke, of Louisville, are in the city. S. M. B.

INDIAN REMINISCENCES.

A Former Communication Reviewed, and Some Interesting Cherokee History Revived.

[*To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.*]

In the COURIER-JOURNAL of the 7th inst., in a communication by "H. W. C.," an allusion is made to "Whitepath," a celebrated chief of the Cherokee Indians. In a conversation he had with a distinguished citizen, the chief gives as his rule for prognosis of the weather—"a sure rain sign," when it is cloudy all over and pouring down in the middle. This rule was certainly more infallible than any prescribed by Vennor, Tice or the other weather-wise who have figured so extensively in the newspapers of late. The mention of the name of Whitepath revives in the mind of the writer of this an occurrence which impresses him with the belief that the old chief was highly esteemed as a wise ruler among his people.

In the fall of 1838 I resided at Hopkinsville, Ky. The Cherokees residing in Georgia, Tennessee and the Carolinas, through their head chiefs at a place called New Achota, entered into a treaty with United States Commissioners by which they ceded to the United States all their lands east of the Mississippi and agreed to move west of that river. This treaty caused much dissatisfaction among the Indians. Many of them were far advanced in civilization and the arts, many were planters and farmers, had slaves and stock of various kinds, schools had been established among them and churches of various denominations had been organized, and many young men prepared for the ministry at Eastern colleges. There was great dissatisfaction with the treaty. There were not wanting persons who encouraged it. The authority of many of the chiefs who signed the treaty was called in question. It had been ratified by the United States Senate by a close vote after a heated debate. Hostility to the treaty was spreading. The people of the contiguous States were anxious and impatient for the fulfillment of its provisions. Military companies in the States were being organized to execute the treaty by force of arms. President Jackson had issued his proclamation before retiring from office, setting forth the treaty and demanding its enforcement. The Indians, 30,000 in number, seemed unwilling to move. The influence of John Ross, the distinguished head chief of the nation, was not sufficient to induce them to assemble at the points designated preparatory to leaving for their new homes in the West. They were unwilling to leave their old homes and the graves of their kindred. At this time a collision between the State authorities and the Cherokees seemed imminent, but wise counsels prevailed. Gen. Scott, in command of the United States cavalry, was sent into the nation to collect the scattered tribes, to inform them of the conditions of the treaty, the wishes of the Government, and to arrange for their removal. They were divided into detachments of about 1,200 souls, together with their stock, all going by land through Tennessee to Hopkinsville, Ky.; thence west, crossing the Ohio at Golconda; thence west to the Mississippi. The old and infirm were carried in wagons and on horseback. The able-bodied, with their slaves, of which there were many hundreds, were on foot. Each detachment was controlled by one or more of these chiefs or head men. An occasional detachment of United States dragoons brough up the rear to prevent straggling and to preserve order. Stations were established about fifteen miles apart along the road, where provisions were supplied by contractors, where detachments passed about every forty-eight hours. The Indians occupied the camp on the east bank of Little river, where the road from Nashville crossed near Gilson's mill, less than one mile from Hopkinsville. The Indians were a source of great curiosity and interest to the citizens. The prominent ones, particularly the ministers and their families, were invited to the houses of citizens. The churches were thrown open to them and nearly every night when a detachment had encamped service was held in some one of the churches in town.

At the head of one of these detachments was Fly Smith, an old man, late a member of the Cherokee Council. He was accompanied by Stephen Forman, a Presbyterian minister, who had been educated at Andover, Mass. On the morning when the detachment was paraded to start on its journey, it was found that the old Chief, Fly Smith, was sick and unable to resume his journey. His friends were compelled to proceed without him. Forman and his wife remained to take care of him. He was very old, broken in spirit and travel-worn; he died on that day. The next detachment came up in charge of Whitepath. His fame had preceded him, and there was great curiosity on the part of the citizens to see him. He was accompanied by Jesse Bushyhead and his family. He was a Baptist minister, well educated, a celebrated orator, and one of the most influential men in the nation. When the detachment halted at the camping-ground in the grove, the fires lighted, and the provisions issued, many citizens, myself among the number, sought out the tent of Whitepath. We were met by Bushyhead, and told the Chief was ill, and, as he believed, would die. He was old, feeble and much exhausted by travel. Physicians of the town offered to administer to him, but he declined. Kindness offered was of no avail. He had ran his course. He died the next morning. He had lately been President of the Cherokee Council, of which Fly Smith was a member. They were buried in the evening on the east bank of Little river, near the camp, in a clump of cedars, and a simple monument placed over each grave. Addresses were delivered in the church by both Bushyhead and Foreman to crowded audiences, in which sketches were given of the lives of these distinguished chiefs, with occasional allusions to the history and trials of the Cherokees; and while I have since heard many eloquent funeral sermons, yet none more impressive or eloquent than those spoken by these two Indian ministers over the graves of Fly Smith and Whitepath.

THE KISSIMMEE COUNTRY.

Interesting Details of the English Party's Trip of Exploration Through This Redeemed Section.

HOW THE LAND IS BEING SAVED.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—A private letter just received from one of the party accompanying Earl Houghton, Lord Hastings, Capt. Gaubier and other distinguished Englishmen, representatives of English capital seeking permanent investment in this country, gives interesting details of the trip just made through the Kissimmee country. The trip began at Jacksonville, from there south to Sanford, thence down the South Florida road to Kissimmee City, then by boats through the lakes and rivers which have been the scene of operations on the Okeechabee Land Company as far south as Tampa.

The party made a thorough inspection of the company's system of dredging, and were much gratified with the marked improvement in the condition of lands bordering on the lakes which the company have lowered. The purpose of the visit was to ascertain the adaptability of these lands to sugar raising.

The everglades begin not far below Kissimmee City, and much of the territory from that point had been for years useless because subject to frequent overflows; a good deal of it was almost constantly under water. The Okeechabee Land Company, which is managed by Northern people, undertook to reclaim this land by a system of canals and by dredging. When President Arthur went South in April he was taken in the company's boat across Lake Tahapekalega to a canal four miles long, running to Lake Cypress, and then down the Kissimmee river. This canal had then lowered Lake Tahapekalega about three feet, and had reclaimed a vast territory bordering on the lake.

The newspaper reports of that trip interested Englishmen in the work done by the company, and the visit of Lord Houghton and his party followed. They have been the guests while in this country of Hamilton Disston, of Philadelphia, who has accompanied them into Florida. The party found that since the President's visit operations had been extended farther south; that the canal from Lake Okeechabee to Upper Caloosahatchee river had been enlarged, and that already Lake Okeechabee had fallen as a consequence of this enlarged tapping, 28 inches in one year. This is a great fall, considering that the area of the lake is over 1,000 square miles.

Lake Tahapekalega, since the President's visit, has fallen about three feet. Canals which had not begun when the President was South are now well under way and proportionate results may be expected. The Kissimmee river, which last spring was navigable only by a boat with a draught of about two feet, has lately been navigated by a New Orleans *Times-Democrat* boat, which was 150 feet long and 28 feet beam. The net result, in respect to the increase of the navigable mileage, is that, whereas a year ago it was almost impossible to float for any distance a large boat, except on the lakes, there are now 450 miles inland water communication.

The President of the South Florida road, which is owned largely by Boston parties, informed Lord Houghton that of late there had been much demand for land north of Kissimmee City, which heretofore had been avoided by settlers, who regarded it as too moist for cultivation. The railroad company is now selling such land to settlers at about $10 per acre. The entire amount of land so claimed by the Okeechabee Land Company is nearly 3,000,000 acres, title to about half of which is to remain in the State of Florida.

Distributing the Appropriation.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—The Mississippi Improvement Commission is in session here arranging routine matters and making allotments of the million dollars recently appropriated by Congress. So far they have allotted four hundred thousand dollars for the Plum Point reach, the same amount for Lake Providence, ninety thousand for Memphis, fifty thousand for general service and a couple of small amounts for minor points.

The Cadet Court Martial.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Feb. 15.—In the court-martial of the cadets, the defense in all cases except Cadet Parker, who pleaded guilty, claims there is no evidence to show that the accused participated in compelling fourth-class cadets to stand on their hands, and that the second specification, urging a fight, is not hazing, but a long-existing way of settling the disputes of cadets.

Give the People a Rest.

[*Kansas City Times.*]

A tariff is tax, and must be reduced. The people are nearly drained dry.

A Calm After a Storm.

[*Albany Argus.*]

There appears to be a lull in the effort to telegraph Secretary Folger out of the Cabinet.

Let "Old Probs" Answer.

[*New York Morning Journal.*]

When will the Blaine boom arrive in New York?

A PENITENTIARY WARDEN.

The Democratic Legislative Caucus at Frankfort Nominates Col. W. T. B. South, of That City.

A CLOSE AND EXCITING RACE

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

FRANKFORT, Feb. 15.—The joint caucus to nominate a candidate for Warden of the penitentiary brought a large crowd into the hall of the House to-night. The galleries and lobbies were thronged. Many ladies occupied seats within the bar of the House. Much interest has been taken in the race by the Frankfort people. The caucus was called to order by Hon. Geo. V. Triplett. The roll-call showed 114 members present.

Moreman offered a resolution to drop the hindmost candidate on the second ballot and continue dropping thereafter until a nomination was made.

E. F. Madden offered the following substitute:

WHEREAS, It is deemed unwise and inexpedient to elect a Warden for the penitentiary until after the Legislature has passed or enacted such laws as it shall consider necessary for the building of a new penitentiary, or the enlargement of the present one, or determined what will be done in the premises; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the nomination of a Warden for the penitentiary be indefinitely postponed.

Harris moved to amend Moreman's resolution by dropping the hindmost candidate on the third ballot.

Senator Robbins moved to lay the resolution, substitute and amendment on the table.

The yeas and nays were called. It was defeated: yeas, 51; nays, 67.

Harris withdrew his amendment and Madden's substitute was declared out of order.

A vote was taken on the original resolution and it was adopted.

E. F. Madden offered a resolution postponing the nomination of Warden until the 29th of February, 1884.

Declared out of order.

Mr. Madden moved to postpone the nomination until February 27.

Mr. Harcourt moved to lay this motion on the table. Adopted.

Madden moved to adjourn until the 25th.

The Chairman decided the motion out of order.

Madden then moved to adjourn.

The Chair decided this out of order.

Madden wanted an appeal, but it was refused.

The Chair stated that nominations for Warden were now in order.

A great deal of disorder prevailed on the floor, and many attempts were made to get the Chairman off his balance, but they were unavailing. He kept control of both his temper and the caucus.

Senator Clements said as no one seemed to want the office of Warden he would nominate himself for that position. [Great laughter.]

Mr. Caruthers nominated Col. W. T. B. South.

Mr. Ratcliffe nominated John Thomas, of Owen county.

Senator Munday presented the name of R. M. Rodman, of Daviess county.

W. L. Jackson, Jr., nominated Capt. Harry Todd, of the city of Frankfort.

Senator Clements said that, having gotten some other candidates on the track, he would withdraw his name.

The first ballot resulted: South, 47; Thomas, 21; Rodman, 31; Todd, 22. Total vote, 121. Necessary to a choice, 61.

Burnam made a motion to adjourn, which was declared out of order.

The second ballot was ordered, and resulted: South, 45; Thomas, 23; Todd, 24; Rodman, 29.

Under the rules Thomas was dropped.

The third ballot: South, 55; Todd, 26; Rodman, 39.

Capt. Todd's name was dropped, and the fourth and last ballot began between the two leading candidates. In the Senate South received 18 and Rodman 13. It was a pretty race, but it was plain from the start that South would win. When the ninetieth name was called they were tied, and remained that way until the 105th name was called. It was a closer finish than many had expected. The ballot resulted: South, 64; Rodman, 55.

The name of Rodman was withdrawn and the nomination of South was made unanimous.

Mr. South appeared in response to unanimous call and returned his thanks.

The caucus adjourned at 10 o'clock.

NOTES.

The mountain members came up solidly to South's support. They are much elated at the result.

Tom Fitzpatrick worked like a beaver for South.

Louisville's delegation divided among three of the candidates.

This is the last caucus, and no doubt the Legislature will now give its entire attention to legislation.

It was Walter Cleary who offered the substitute in the House yesterday appropriating $75,000, which was passed. He received many telegrams from his home thanking him for his work. I am permitted to copy the following:

COVINGTON, KY., Feb. 15.—You have done a noble work, and your constituents are proud of you. The suffering people of Kentucky will not fail to remember your action with grateful hearts. JOHN FINNELL, For Relief Committee.

President Arthur has appointed Col. E. Polk Johnson, Chief Clerk of the House, an Alternate Commissioner from Kentucky to the New Orleans Exposition.

Senator L. T. Moore has been very earnest in his efforts in behalf of the flood sufferers. It was mainly due to his appeals and influence that the Senate reconsidered the vote by which the first appropriation of $25,000 was rejected. S. M. B.

THE MISSISSIPPI "OUTRAGES."

The Recent Election Troubles in Copiah County Under Investigation Under the Sherman Resolution.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections met in the Custom-house. Present: Messrs. Hoar, Cameron, Frye, Saulsbury and Jonas.

Leon H. Matthews, brother of J. P. Matthews, killed at Hazelhurst, Copiah county, Miss., said he had been there all his life, and was a candidate at the election November 7. He considered the voting population as to color about equal, but thought the colored people had a small majority. He believed the Independents had 500 majority in the county, but the Democrats carried the election. The respective parties canvassed the county together. There were some slight disturbances after the canvass and clubs were organized by the Democrats, who went armed and mounted. They murdered some, whipped others, and put ropes around the necks of still others, but did not hang them. On the day before the election he saw an armed mob at Hazelhurst. They sent a message to his brother, warning him not to vote the next day. A few days before the election a colored church was burned. The Independents attempted to organize a club there. The mob carried a cannon all over the county and fired it occasionally. Armed bands notified the Matthews family that if any trouble occurred the latter would be held responsible. Some of them owed him and his brother for goods, and had run away to avoid payment. As soon as the polls opened on November 7, J. P. Matthews went to vote, and was shot down by Wheeler just as his name was checked on the poll-list. The witness learned this from the election officers. The armed mob riding over the county before the election declared they would carry the election with shot-guns, "if necessary, or with the knife. The witness gave the names of a number of persons in the armed mob, among them J. L. Mead, Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Copiah county. The witness mentioned the killing of Frank Sage and the shooting of his wife, the whipping of Henry Potter, the assault on David, Bill and Solomon Smith, and other assaults on colored men by the armed mob. Some few colored people voted on election day. Others went to the polls, but feared to vote. Only three or four colored men in the county are thought to be Democrats. The witness made a statement concerning the efforts of his brother, himself and other political friends to have the county officials take some action to check the outrages, and finally applied to the Governor, but nothing was done.

A. W. Burnett, Chairman of the Independent Executive Committee of Copiah county, testified, substantially confirming the testimony of the witnesses as to the outrages and efforts made by the officials to stop them. All the witnesses testified that nothing had been done to Wheeler for killing Matthews, nor to Hayes for shooting Burnet.



Thomas Kinsella.

The fame of the Brooklyn *Eagle* is not confined to the city of its publication. Few evening papers have a wider influence in the country. It is bright, enterprising and emphatically newsy. Its editor, Mr. Thomas Kinsella, was a power in politics as well as a successful newspaper man. He lived to his fifty-second year, having been born in Ireland in 1831. In personal appearance he was striking. A heavy figure, rather carelessly draped, broad forehead, prominent nose, clear gray eyes and bushy gray beard were the noticeable features. With his brother journalists and in society he was genial, witty and a charming companion. To a political or journalistic opponent, however, he was a fierce antagonist, disdaining satirical subtleties, but raining down sledge-hammer blows of invective and direct attack. There is a belief among the members of the press that it is a hard thing to get on the *Eagle* and equally hard to get off.

Mr. Kinsella came to America when a boy, mastered the printer's trade and, as he says, can hardly remember the time when he was not resolved to be a journalist. His first editorial was written for a village weekly in Northern New York. It was on the death of Henry Clay. Nearly thirty years ago he became a journeyman printer in the *Eagle* office, and gradually edged into reportorial and editorial work. In politics he was always a moderate Democrat. In 1861 he succeeded Mr. Henry McCloskey as editor. McCloskey was the successor of Mr. R. A. Locke, the original editor. To-day the *Eagle* property is valued at not far from $1,500,000, its circulation is over 40,000 and its dividends are about $125,000 annually. Mr. Kinsella was a member of the Chicago convention of 1864 which put Gen. McClellan in nomination, was a strong supporter of Andrew Johnson and a delegate to the Philadelphia Union Convention that indorsed "my policy." He was a delegate to State conventions and committees innumerable. President Johnson sent him a commission as Postmaster of Brooklyn, and he served six months. The Senate refused to confirm his nomination. In 1869 he was a member of the Brooklyn Department of Public Works. In 1870 he was elected to Congress, where he made a creditable, though not sensational, record. The *Eagle* bravely swallowed the Liberal dose of 1872 and warmly supported Greeley. Kinsella afterward remarked that the "Liberal movement was like a squab, larger at its birth than at any other time of its existence." At the St. Louis convention of 1876 Mr. Kinsella joined in the enthusiastic nomination of Samuel J. Tilden. It is needless to say that he was also an ardent supporter of Hancock in 1880, and was one of the first to advocate that choice. In local politics he was a bitter opponent of "Boss" McLaughlin, so-called, and attacked corruption and jobbery with vigor. In addition to the many political positions he filled, Mr. Kinsella received several society honors, as the Presidency of the Faust Society and St. Patrick's Club; presented to the Prospect Park busts of John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home," and of the poet Thomas Moore, and was at home alike on the stump and in an after-dinner speech. Occasionally, also, he appeared on the lecture platform in behalf of some benevolent or other worthy cause. The closest attention to every detail in the management of his paper, strict adherence to justice and truth, and the free opening of his columns to the expression of every shade of opinion by correspondents, made of Thomas Kinsella one of the most successful journalists of the day.

Mr. Kinsella died at his Brooklyn residence on Monday, Feb. 11, after a short but painful illness, surrounded by the family with whom his life had been passed in the most affectionate relations.

WILL CARLETON.

The Story of His Life and His Successful Literary Career.

[*Harper's Magazine.*]

It is not much more than a dozen years ago that the publication of "Betsey and I are Out" announced the appearance of a new poet in the West. It was first printed in the Toledo *Blade*; and young authors who have their laurels as well as their living to gain may be consoled to learn that it was sent to that paper as a gratuitous contribution. The writer was so little known that he did not deem it wise to diminish the chances of his venture by freighting it with a fixed price. Its success was immediate and phenomenal. It was copied into newspapers all over the country; public readers took it up, and it was soon heard recited more or less badly from every lyceum platform; and while people were inquiring, "Who is the author?" individuals never heard from before or sense coolly stepped forward and claimed it. Fortunately there were more than one of them, and they claimed too much; they could not all have written it, except on some such theory as that which attributes the works of a more illustrious Will to an association of small writers who pooled their wits to make a great one.

"Will Carleton" proved to be no delusive pseudonym, but the real name of the author, of whom more was to be heard anon. He was then a little more than 25 years old, having been born on his father's farm, near Hudson, in Lenawee county, State of Michigan, in 1845. He came of old English stock, twice transplanted, once to New England, and again to the West, or what was the West forty or fifty years ago. His father, a native of New Hampshire, was one of the early pioneers of Michigan, or "the Michigan," as it was then called. With his own hands he cleared the land for the farm where he passed the remainder of his life, and where his five children were born. He died soon after he had seen the only one of them who survives—the one in whom many hopes must have centered—achieve a reputation. He was a man of sterling worth, and a useful and influential citizen. The mother, likewise of English stock, and a fit companion for such a husband, is still living. Will Carleton was bred up to the usual life of a farmer's boy, but his desire for knowledge soon took him out of the rank and file of that average numerous class. It incited him, while still in the district school, to study Latin, algebra and geometry at home, and afterward to walk five miles daily through Michigan snows and mud for the privilege of attending a high school. What could be done with a hard-working farmer's limited means to forward his education the father did ungrudgingly; but at sixteen the boy began to help himself by teaching, and often afterward resorted to that handy occupation to defray the expenses of his college course. He chose the career of a journalist, and with this in view entered Hillsdale College in 1865. Graduating in 1869, he joined the editorial staff of an agricultural paper in Chicago, and later became editor of the Detroit *Weekly Tribune*.

Meanwhile something deeper and wiser than the boyish choice was shaping his course and preparing him for his real vocation. Emerson says, "Do not choose," meaning that we are to let the lords of life choose for us. What they—the spiritual forces of society and the times, conspiring with individual genius—chose for Will Carleton was something different from the editorial work which was the height of his early ambition.

During his "Junior" vacation, in the summer of 1868, he wrote, at Aurora, Ills., a poem for the political campaign, entitled "Fax." For an impartial test of its merits and perhaps also to save himself from humiliation in case of failure, he first read it to an audience in a neighboring town where he was unknown. Only about a dozen persons were present, and it was noticeable that, instead of competing for front seats, they exhibited some wariness in keeping near the door, from which escape from too heavy an infliction of poetry might be possible without disturbing the meeting. So far from quietly stealing away however, they remained to tender the reader a vote of thanks, and the result was that the poem was not only repeated the next night to a crowded house, but became widely popular throughout the campaign. Such was the beginning of his work as a lecturer and reciter of his own poems, which before long began to absorb a large share of his time and energies, and has continued to do so to the present time. At his graduation, in 1869, he delivered his poem, "Rifts in the Clouds," which was favorably received by the people and press of the State; and he wrote for Decoration day, 1870, "Cover them Over," which has been recited or sung on Decoration days all over the country ever since.

Meanwhile he printed some short poems in newspapers, but it was not until the appearance of "Betsey and I are Out," early in 1871, that he became extensively known. That popular poem was reproduced with illustrations in *Harper's Weekly*, to which he shortly afterward contributed its sequel, "How Betsey and I Made Up," which, unlike most sequels, was not a weak imitation of the original, but a continuation of the story, written with the same humor, sincerity and force. From that time his reputation was so secure that he himself could not check it by writing carelessly or writing too much. "Betsey" was quickly followed up—perhaps too quickly—by other pieces of a similar character, and the result was a collection of them, with some of his earlier productions, in the volume entitled "Farm Ballads," published, with popular illustrations, in 1873. This was Will Carleton's first book, with the exception of a thin volume of boyish poems printed, at his own expense, several years before, but now long out of print, the last of the edition being "exhausted," he tells us, by the Chicago fire.

He had already, in 1872, retired from editorial work, in order to devote himself to authorship, study and travel. "Farm Ballads" met with an enormous sale for a volume of poems, and in 1875 it was followed by "Farm Legends," a similar collection, which, while presenting fewer striking points than its predecessor, contained many characteristic pieces, and was hardly less successful. A year later appeared "Young Folks' Centennial Rhymes," which bears evidence of having been written in haste, and has hardly more than the poor excuse of timeliness for having been written at all. In 1881 followed the third of the "Farm" series, "Farm Festivals," comprising several of his best ballads and tales in verse, together with some not so good, the whole connected by a sort of machinery which could have been spared—narrative verse that reminds one of the patches of clay used to stop the chinks between timbers of an old-fashioned backwoods house.

A Queer Case.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Feb. 15.—Kitty Gilmore, a young lady, was placed in a vault at Warren yesterday and taken from the vault two hours after by Undertaker Townsend to the house of Dr. Nelson. There still remains a glow on her cheeks and a natural expression of the eye. Physicians say she did not died of inflammation of the bowels, but from hyperdermic injections, and are yet divided in opinion as to whether she is alive or dead. The body was taken from the coffin and placed in bed, and will be kept for several days at least.

The body of Miss Gilmore, the young lady taken from a vault at Warring yesterday on showing signs of life, was examined at 5 o'clock this afternoon by three physicians and pronounced dead. The body was again placed in the vault this evening.

New Orleans Races.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—There is lively pooling on to-morrow's races at the following figures:

Mile and an eighth—Carter Harrison, Carson and Wallensee, $25 each; Ida B., $20; John Sullivan, $12; Planet, Jr., $4.

Three-quarter heats—Beaconsfield, $25; Claude Brannon, Evasive and Brooklyn, $13 each; field, $15.

Mile and one-sixteenth—Princess, $30; Brunswick, $25; Fair Count, $18; Fosterai, $3.

Three-quarter heats—Redon, $25; field, $25.

A Train Fired Upon.

KEOKUK, IA., Feb. 15.—Train No. 2 of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific road was fired into at a point between Belfast and Sand Prairie, yesterday afternoon, while the latter was passing a high bluff. Buckshot was used, one charge of which struck the baggage car and the other charge shattered three windows in a coach. No one was injured. The train was stopped, but the search for the miscreant was without result.

A Mystery Cleared Up.

WORTHINGTON, MINN., Feb. 15.—The mystery surrounding the death of Martin Riley, a farmer near Adrian, whose dead body was found in a hay stack February 1, has been cleared up by the confession of Riley's thirteen-year-old daughter, who declares that William, the sixteen-year-old son of the deceased, committed the crime in retaliation for punishment inflicted by his father. The boy has fled.

The Nebraska Wool Growers.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 15.—The *Journal's* Lincoln, Neb., special says: About fifty delegates were present to-day at the State Wool Growers' Convention. Much interest was manifested. The expression of the meeting favored the wool tariff of 1867.

CUTICURA REMEDIES

THE GREAT SKIN CURES

A Positive Cure for Every Form of Skin and Blood Disease, from Pimples to Scrofula.

THOUSANDS OF LETTERS in our possession repeat this story: I have been a terrible sufferer for years with Blood and Skin Humors; have been obliged to shun public places by reason of my disfiguring humors; have had the best physicians; have spent hundreds of dollars and got no real relief until I used the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the Great Skin Cures and Skin Beautifiers, externally, which have cured me and left my skin and blood as pure as a child's.

ALMOST INCREDIBLE.

James E. Richardson, Custom House, New Orleans, on oath, says: In 1870 Scrofulous Ulcers broke out on my body until I was a mass of corruption. Everything known to the medical faculty was tried in vain. I became a mere wreck. At times could not lift my hands to my head, could not turn in bed; was in constant pain, and looked upon my life as a curse. No relief or cure in ten years. In 1880 I heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, used them and was perfectly cured. Sworn to before U. S. Com. J. D. CRAWFORD.

STILL MORE SO.

Will McDonald, 2,542 Dearborn st., Chicago, gratefully acknowledges a cure of Eczema, or Salt Rheum, on head, neck, face, arms and legs for seventeen years; not able to move, except on hands and knees, for one year; not able to help himself for eight years; tried hundreds of remedies; doctors pronounced his case hopeless, permanently cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

MORE WONDERFUL YET.

H. E. Carpenter, Henderson, N. Y., cured of Psoriasis or Leprosy, of twenty years' standing, by CUTICURA REMEDIES. The most wonderful cure on record. A dustpanful of scales fell from him daily. Physicians and his friends thought he must die. Cure sworn to before a Justice of the Peace and Henderson's most prominent citizens.

DON'T WAIT.

Write to us for these testimonials in full or send direct to the parties. All are absolutely true and given without our knowledge or solicitation. Don't wait. Now is the time to cure every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Scrofulous, Inherited, Contagious and Copper-colored Disease of the Blood, Skin and Scalp with Loss of Hair.

Sold by all druggists. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cts.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25 cts. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

BEAUTY For Rough, Chapped and Oily Skin, Blackheads and Skin Blemishes, use CUTICURA SOAP. fe6W&Sa

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 15.—The course of business in trade and in the money market was about as heretofore this week. The inquiry for accommodations was of only moderate dimensions, and was readily supplied when desirable paper was offered. Prime commercial paper was quotable at 7 per cent., and call loans on No. 1 collateral at 5@6 per cent.

Eastern exchange was steady, and New York sight bills sold between banks at 50c per $1,000 premium.

The Clearing-house exchanges amounted to $608,689 59, and the currency balance was $112,-527 19.

Local stocks and bonds were steady in tone, but about stagnant as to trade. There were no changes in prices nor dealings reported.

The local buying and selling rates of Government bonds were as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
3 per cent. coupons	100½	101
4 per cent. coupons	123¼	123¾
4½ per cent. coupons	113⅝	114⅝
Currency 6's	128½	129

STOCKS AND BONDS.

New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Money is easy at 1½@2 ℘ cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5½ ℘ cent. Sterling exchange is steady; sixty-day bankers' bills 485½ and demand 489.

Drygoods imports for the week $3,735,000.

Bar silver $1 12¼.

Government bonds were steady.

Railroad bonds were strong. Chesapeake and Ohio currency 6s sold up to 52½, Nickel-plate firsts to 105½, Peoria, Decatur and Evansville incomes to 69, and Texas and Pacific incomes to 51.

State bonds were quiet.

Speculation at the Stock Exchange during the early hours of business was quiet but strong and the changes were comparatively slight. Rock Island was the feature, advancing to 125, against 123¾ at the close yesterday. In the afternoon Louisville and Nashville, Union Pacific and Western Union were bought freely. A leading bear in Union Pacific attempted to cover, but the stock ran up so rapidly from 81¾ to 83⅜ that the bears secured only a very small amount. Western Union showed marked strength. It was announced that Vanderbilt had taken measures to prevent the delivery of the Nickel-plate telegraph lines to the Baltimore and Ohio Company, claiming that the Nickel-plate telegraph is included in the mortgage and belongs to the railroad, and also the lines operated by the Western Union Company. Western Union has been sold short for some time, and is reported to be the next stock to follow Union Pacific on the upward course and give the bears a sharp twist. The strength of the shares mentioned exerted a favorable influence on the general list and higher prices were recorded all around. The transactions aggregated 284,000 shares.

The business failures for the past seven days in the United States and Canada, as reported by telegraph to R. G. Dun & Co.'s mercantile agency number for the United States 246, for Canada 52, total 298, against 278 the previous week, an increase of 20.

The mining market was overshadowed by the excitement in oil circles, and only a small business was effected. Prices were rather weak. Sutro Tunnel sold at 13@14@15c, Sierra Grande at 8@80c, Annie at 6c, Consolidated Virginia at 25, Iron Silver at $2, Little Chief at 48@49c, Barcelona at 14c, Bonanza King at $10 and Rochester at 10c.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Threes	101
Four and a halfs, coupon	114⅝
Fours, coupon	123¾
Pacific sixes of '95	129

STOCKS.

Cen. Pac. firsts	112¾	L. B. & Western	17½
Erie seconds	94⅞	Kansas & Texas	21½
Leh. & Wilks	105	Lake Erie & W'n	16
Lo. consols	77	Lake Shore	103⅛
Missouri sixes	110	Lou. & Nash	48⅜
Han. & St. Jo	110	L., N. A. & C	25½
St. P. & S. C. 1st	116	M. & C. 1st pref	10
Tenn. sixes	39¼	Do. second pref	5
Do. new	38⅝	Mem. & Char	35
Tex. P. L. g. bds	51	Mich. Central	93
Tex. P. & Rio G	72½	Min. & St. Louis	18
U. P. firsts	115½	Do. preferred	35
U. P. land grant	110	Mo. Pacific	94¼
U. P. s'k'g f'ds	118⅝	Mobile & Ohio	9
Virginia sixes	40	Morris & Essex	124
Do. con. ex-cou	39	Nash. & Chat	54
Do. deferred	8	N. J. Central	87¾
Adams Express	130	Nor. & W. pref	41⅝
Allegheny Cen	12	Northern Pacific	21⅝
Alton & T. H	44	Do. preferred	47⅝
Do. preferred	95	Northwestern	122¾
American Exp	98	Do. preferred	148
B. C. R. & N	75	N. Y. Central	117⅛
Canada Pacific	55½	Ohio Central	1⅞
Can. Southern	51⅛	Ohio & Miss	23⅜
Central Pacific	63	Do. preferred	90
Ches. & Ohio	14½	Ont. & Western	11¼
Do. first pref	26¼	Oregon & Trans	20⅝
Do. second pref	16	Pacific Mail	47⅜
Chic. & Alton	138½	Panama	98
Do. preferred	150	Peoria, D. & E	15⅝
C., B. & Q	127⅛	Pittsburgh	138¾
C., St. L. & N. O	84	Pullman Pal. Car	111¾
C., St. L. & P. com	10¼	Reading	56⅞
Do. preferred	39⅛	Rock Island	124⅞
C. S. & Clev	35	St. L. & S. F	21⅛
Clev. & Columb	63⅛	Do. preferred	42⅛
Del. & Hudson	112¾	Do. first pref	87
Del., Lac. & W	127¾	St. Paul	93⅝
Denver & R. G	21	Do. preferred	118⅞
Erie	27⅜	St. P., M. & M	96
Do. preferred	69	St. P. & Omaha	32⅛
East Tennessee	8	Do. preferred	95⅞
Do. preferred	14½	Texas Pacific	21½
Fort Wayne	133	Union Pacific	83⅜
Han. & St. Jo	38⅞	U. S. Express	60
Do. preferred	*88½	W., St. L. & P	17
Harlem	193	Do. preferred	29
Hous. & Texas	47	Wells & Fargo	110
Illinois Central	*133⅞	Western Union	76¾

†Asked. *Ex-div.

Boston Bond and Stock Market.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—The following are the official closing quotations at the Stock Exchange this afternoon:

Old Colony	23¼	K. C. & C. B. 7s	*
Rutland pref	6½	L. R. & Ft. S. 7s	11½
Do. common	122	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	1⅜
Wis. C. common	127¼	A. & T. R. R	42½
Do. preferred	14	Boston & Al	*
F. & P. M. pref	39	Boston & Me	½
T., C. & S. L. 1st 6s	*	C., B. & Q	*
T., D. & Bur. inc's	*	C. S. & C	*
B. Wat. Power	138	Eastern R. R	100¼
Boston Land	*	F. & Pere M	15⅜
A. & T. 1st 7s	*	L. R. & F. S	*
Do. land grant 7s	1	N. Y. & N. E	1⅜
B., H. & E. 7s	233¼	O. & L. C. pref	*
Do. 4½s	30	Do. common	*

*No sales.

MINING STOCKS.

San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—The following are the official closing quotations at the Stock Exchange this afternoon:

Alta	1¾	Hale & Norcross	1¾
Belcher		Martin White	70
Belle Isle	40	Mexican	2⅛
Best & Belcher		Mount Diablo	2
Bodie Consol	7⅛	Navajo	2¾
California		Northern Belle	
Chollar	2	Ophir	1¼
Pacific Consol'd	35	Potosi	35
Consolidated Va	25	Savage	50
Crown Point	1	Sierra Nevada	2¼
Day	2¾	Union Consol'd	2¾
Eureka Consol'd	2¼	Utah	1¼
Gould & Curry	1⅝	Yellow Jacket	2⅜
Grand Prize	20		

Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—The following are the official closing quotations at the Boston Mining Exchange this afternoon:

Allouez Min. Co	*	Quincy	79¼
Calumet & Hecla	*	Ridge	178¼
Catalpa	111¼	Silver Islet	16½
Copper Falls	119	Osceola	28½
Franklin	*	Central	20
Pewabic	*	Huron	14

*No sales.

New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The following are the official closing quotations at the New York Mining Exchange this afternoon:

Homestake	8¾	Quicksilver, pref	28
Iron Silver	200	South Pacific	*
Ontario	28	Sutro	12
Quicksilver	5¼	*No sales.	

FINANCIAL.

JOHN W. & D. S. GREEN,

434 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth,

BUY and sell Stocks, Bonds and Real Estate paper and negotiate Loans. We also execute orders in the New York and Chicago markets. mr24 d&suly

TRADE ITEMS.

Pork Packing.

[Cincinnati Price Current, Feb. 18.]

The advent of another week adds materially to the shortage in Western packing, the returns indicating a total of 195,000 hogs for the week, compared with 205,000 the preceding week, and 285,000 for corresponding time last year. This shortage for the week is partly due to continued larger Eastern shipments compared with last year, but for the greater part to an actual deficiency in hogs marketed. Here at Cincinnati receipts have been cut off by floods, and at some Western points they have been curtailed by the bad condition of roads for moving stock. Prices of hogs have advanced 35@50 cents during the week, and values of product have continued in the upward course, making an advance of 22½ cents on May pork, 30 cents per 100 pounds on lard, and 52½ cents on short rib sides, for the week. Business here at Cincinnati has been practically suspended by the unprecedented floods; at Chicago the shipments of product have been moderate. The exports for the week show 9,000,000 lbs less than corresponding week last year, and to date the shortage is about 26,500,000 lbs of product since November 1, compared with a year ago, and about 59,000,000 lbs short of corresponding date two years ago. Compared with values current on November 1 there has been an advance of $7 20 per barrel on pork, $2 60 per 100 lbs on lard, and $3 00 per 100 lbs on short rib sides for February delivery—an advance of 65 per cent. on pork, 35 per cent. on lard, and 68 per cent. on sides. Yesterday's closing price of May pork at Chicago was $18 55; the highest ranges of cash pork in May in past years have been $20 15 in 1883, $19 75 in 1882, $17 62½ in 1881, $10 50 in 1880, $9 75 in 1879, $8 65 in 1878, $16 in 1877, $21 30 in 1876, $22 20 in 1875, $17 80 in 1874—average for ten years, $16 37½ for highest range, $14 78 for lowest range.

Special reports to the Cincinnati Price Current show the number of hogs packed from November 1 to date and latest mail dates, at the undermentioned places, with comparisons, as follows:

Nov. 1 to Feb. 13—	1883-84.	1882-83.
Chicago	1,800,000	2,330,000
Kansas City	378,110	410,985
Cincinnati	290,000	418,000
St. Louis	318,000	306,000
Indianapolis	260,000	256,000
Milwaukee	247,000	271,000
Louisville, Ky	141,704	125,812
Cedar Rapids	139,077	139,375
Cleveland	79,754	58,500
Ottumwa, Iowa	52,025	58,177
Keokuk, Iowa	39,048	49,233
Malvern, Iowa	16,000	8,000
Marshalltown, Iowa	14,672	8,000
Sabula, Iowa	14,300	33,650
Peoria, Ill	21,540	19,241
Quincy, Ill	30,000	35,800
Barry, Ill	12,741	17,250
Omaha, Neb	55,000	73,000
Sioux City, Iowa	80,779	57,012

The European Pork Embargoes.

The following is a part of a report of the proceedings at a meeting of the New York provision trade held this week:

"All of Mr. Storrs' investigations led him to the belief that it would be wise to have a careful but non-cumbersome system of pork inspection. This could be accomplished by the passage of an act providing for the appointment of official inspectors under the sanction of the Government, but selected by the great exchanges, in order to secure competent men and remove the thing from politics. Such an inspection would be a Government guarantee, and would remove all reasonable objections to our products in France and Germany. Mr. Storrs said he was to meet a Congressional Committee on Agriculture on Thursday, and would take steps to have such a bill introduced. When passed it can at once be communicated to France and Germany, and we would then be in a position to demand the removal of the present restrictions.

"M. Chotteau called attention to the publication of the prohibitory decree against American hog products by the French Government in February, 1881. Early in 1882, in response to remonstrances from America, a proposition to repeal the decree was referred to the Minister of Justice, who opposed it. The proposition was passed by the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 98 to 82, but was defeated by the Senate. A similar proposition was defeated on December 22 last. M. Chotteau said that the evil results of the prohibitory clause were shown in the great and continuing decrease in the value of hog products exported to France from this country. These shipments from the United States amounted in 1880 to $7,895,230, in 1881 to $10,554,703, in 1882 to $4,108,551, and in 1883 to $3,768,096.

"The best and most practical thing for the pork exporters of this country to do under the circumstances, M. Chotteau thought, was to pass a resolution to protest against the microscopic test in pork inspection which the present French law requires. The microscopic test, the speaker contended, was not a fair test. If France should insist upon more additional inspection than that provided by the official inspection in this country, then it should be demanded that it should only be used to show whether or not the meat was properly cured. M. Chotteau expressed himself as in favor of the official inspection as proposed, and if the Produce Exchange demanded such inspection the French Government would give way and a mutual understanding would be arrived at and thus insure a removal of the present restrictions. Though he preferred to say nothing of the possible effect of retaliatory measures, he assured the meeting that at the time the news of such probable action was telegraphed there was great excitement among the trade organizations in France. He thought the French consuls were generally hostile to the exportation of American meat.

"Mr. Storrs asked M. Chotteau if he would say of what nature was the excitement in the French Boards of Trade when retaliatory measures were threatened, and what was said by the French merchants.

"M. Chotteau replied that he would rather not say any more on that head.

"Mr. Anderson Fowler offered a series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, in favor of an act of Congress providing for official boards of inspection appointed by the Government, and declaring that the microscopic inspection of hog products, as proposed by a contemplated law now before the French Chambers, is virtually a prohibitory measure."

The New York Whisky Exchange.

On Wednesday amendments to the rules of this exchange went into effect by which the number of barrels to be dealt in on "call" and in "futures" were changed from 100 to 25. Margins on same were reduced from 10 per cent. on cost of purchase to $1 per bbl.

MARKETS—DAILY REVIEW.

BALING MATERIAL—Steady and unchanged. The association rates are as follows: 1½ lbs at 10¼c; 1¾ lbs at 10⅝c; 2 lbs at 11¼c; 2¼ lbs at 12¼c.

BEANS AND PEAS—Prime navy, hand picked, $2 10@2 25; medium country, $1 75@2; colored, $1 25@1 50; black-eyed peas, $1 50 per bushel, from store.

BUTTER—The market was quiet and without new features in any particular. We quote common to medium country butter at 15@16c; prime to choice at 17@18c; Wisconsin rolls at 20@22c; Northern dairy nominal. Western Reserve nominal; creamery, 39@40c for choice Elgin.

CANDLES—Stars, Nos. 4 to 5, 15@15½c for full weight.

CIDER—Crab cider, $10@12 per barrel, as to quality.

COTTON—There was a good inquiry, with firm prices ruling. The sale of one or two round lots is reported, but offerings continue very light. We quote 10⅝c for middling upland, 10c for low middling, ½c for good ordinary and 8¼c for ordinary.

CORNMEAL—Bolted $1 10@1 15 per 100 lbs, and kiln-dried $2 75 per bbl.

CHEESE—Firm and fairly active at last prices. We quote Western partly skimmed at 10½@11½c. Ohio factory at 13@14c and New York cheddar at 15@15½c.

COFFEE—There were no quotable changes. We quote common at 11½@12c; fair, 13@13½c; prime, 14@14½c, and fancy, 15@15½c; Laguayra, 12½@13½c; Java, 19@24c; Mocha, 28@30c.

COAL—Pittsburgh, 14c; Kentucky, 11@12c per bu.; Laurel, 12c; coke, 9@10c; Pittsburgh, afloat, 8c.

CUT NAILS—We quote tenpennies at $2 60@2 65 per keg, and the smaller numbers at the usual difference.

FEATHERS—Prices were steady. We quote at 54½c for prime, and for mixed 40c per lb.

EGGS—Supplies ample, with sales at lower prices. We quote fresh stock in cases at 23c.

FLOUR—The market was steady, with an active shipping demand. We quote patents at $6 40@6 60 for choice, $5 90@6 25 for plain fancy, $5 40@5 50 for No. 1. Buckwheat, $6 50@6 75 for Western.

FIELD SEED—Prices were higher. We quote common red clover at $6 50, sapling at $7, timothy at $1 60, orchard-grass at $2, red-top at 55c, extra clean bluegrass at $1 40, and fancy do at $1 60 per bushel from store, in bags. Onion sets, $2 50 per bushel.

FRUIT—Steady at our last quotations. We quote dried apples, good to prime, at 6@6¼c. Dried peaches 5½@6c for halves and 4¾@5c for mixed. We quote green apples at $3@3 50 per bbl on arrival for russets and jennetings, and $4@4 25 from store. Lemons, $4@6 per box. Florida oranges, $5@6 per box, and Louisiana, nominal. Valencia oranges, per case $9@10, and Messina per box $5@6. Bananas, $1 50@3. Cranberries, $12@13 per bbl for Western.

GINSENG—We quote fair to good at $1 40@1 50, and prime at $1 60@1 65.

HAY—The market was firm and without quotable changes. We quote at $10 50@11 for good to prime timothy, the latter for small wired bales, and $7@10 for common to medium mixed; prime loose hay from wagon, 50@60c per 100 lbs. Baled oats, $14 for large bales.

HIDES AND SKINS—Prices ruled steady. Prime flint, 17c; No. 2, 14c; prime dry-salted, 12½c; No. 2, dry-salted, 10½c; prime green-salted, 8½c; No. 2 do, 6½c; prime green, 7c; No. 2 do, 5½c; sheep-skins, country, 30@60c; butchers, 75c@$1 25; shearlings, 10@25c.

HOMINY AND GRITS—Grits $3 50 from store, and hominy $3 40.

KRAUT—Active and firm at last prices. We quote at $11 per bbl and $5 75 per half bbl.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—We quote as follows:

CHEWING TOBACCO.

Fine lbs, Virginia	70@79c
Fine fig, Virginia	70@72c
Fine twist and coil, Virginia	58@60c
Medium twist and coil, Virginia	38@45c
Common twist and coil	30@35c
Medium lbs and 11-inch, Virginia	38@40c
Common twist and fig, Virginia	32@38c
White Burley navy, Louisville	40@50c
White Burley navy, Louisville, common to medium	32@40c

MILL OFFAL—We quote Louisville bran on track at $15, and shipstuff at $18. Bran and shorts, mixed, $16 50.

MOLASSES AND SYRUP—There were no new features. Louisiana molasses at 35@55c. Corn syrup 31@32c, and sugar-house syrup 45@50c. Sorghum, 30@37c per gallon for prime.

OILS—Linseed at 56@59c for raw and boiled; lard oil, extra, at 73c; No. 1 at 63c, and No. 2 at 58c; gasoline, 63° at 11c, 74° at 12c, 87° at 23c; bank oil at 46c, straits oil at 48c, lubricating oil at 10@14c per gallon; cotton-seed oil, refined, 45c per gallon, and peerless at 52c; coal oil 110° test, 12c per gallon; 130° Kentucky test, 13c; 150° test, 14c, and 175° Kentucky test, headlight, 19c, water-white, 19c. Spirits turpentine, 39c.

PROVISIONS—Prices were strong and higher, with a good Southern demand. Our quotations are on the basis of car-loads.

MESS PORK—$18 50@18 75 per barrel.

BACON—Shoulders, 8½c; clear rib sides, 10½c, and clear sides, 11c per lb, loose.

BULKMEATS—Shoulders, 7¾c; clear rib sides, 9.70@9.75c, and clear sides 10c, loose, for partly to fully cured.

LARD—Choice leaf, 11@11½c in tierces; prime steam, 9¼@9½c, and choice family, 10½c.

SUGAR-CURED MEATS—Hams 13½@14½c, as to weight and brand; breakfast bacon 11½c, and sugar-cured shoulders 8¾c, canvased and packed. Dried beef, 14½c for Louisville, and 14½c for Chicago and St. Louis.

PIGS' FEET—Barrels, $8, and half barrels, $4 50.

POULTRY—Receipts were liberal, and prices were in buyers' favor. We quote live hens at $4@4 50 per dozen; young chickens, live, at $3@4 for fair to choice stock, and $2 50@2 75 for inferior, as to size and condition. Live turkeys nominal, and dressed 13@14c. Geese, $4 50@5 per doz.

NUTS—Peanuts, Tennessee, 6½@7c for white, and 6c for red. Hickory nuts 60@65c per bushel.

RICE—Carolina and Louisiana at 6@6¾c for good to prime.

SALT—We quote 7-bushel bbls at $1 50; 280-lb bbls at $1 15; Saginaw at $1 20; Ohio river dairy at $1 90, and Syracuse dairy at $2, delivered in dray lots.

SUGAR—There were no quotable changes. We quote granulated sugar at 8¼@8¾c; cut loaf at 8¾c; crushed and powdered at 8¾c; A at 8c; off A at 7¾c; C at 7½c; C yellow at 6¾c, standard brands. New Orleans sugars, open kettle, 6¼@7¼c; granulated, 8⅛@8¼c, and clarified, 8@8½c.

SOAP—German, olive and rosin at 4@6c per lb.

STARCH—At 3@3½c per lb for large and small lots.

STRAW—We quote at $7 on arrival.

TANBARK—We quote at $11 50@12 on track.

VEGETABLES—The market was steady, with a well-sustained demand for potatoes. We quote Irish potatoes at $1 50 for Russets and $1 60 for Early Rose per barrel from store; New York seed potatoes $2, and Northern $1 65. Sweet potatoes $3@3 50. Onions $1 85@2 per bbl from store. Cabbage nominal. Onion sets $2 50@2 75 per bush.

WHISKY—Highwines at $1 14 per gallon.

WOOL—Steady but quiet. We quote grease wools as follows: Medium country lots, 24@26c; burry, 12@15c; black, free from burs, 20@22c, and tubwashed, 33@35c bid.

The Grain Market.

Wheat was weak in controlling markets and corn firm.

WHEAT—Demand good, with none offering, and prices were nominal.

CORN—There were insignificant receipts and local stocks were held firm. New mixed was held at elevator at 54@55c for ear and 55@56c for shelled.

OATS—Firm at last prices. No. 2 mixed was held at elevator at 39@40c and at store in sacks at 43c. No. 2 white was held at elevator at 43c and at store in sacks at 45c.

RYE—Held at elevator at 65c for No. 2.

The Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market was firm and active, with sales aggregating 358 hhds, distributed as follows:

The KENTUCKY TOBACCO WAREHOUSE sold 11 hhds: 3 hhds Logan county leaf and lugs at $9 60, 7 30 and 6 30; 3 hhds Simpson county leaf and lugs at $7 50, 7 20 and 6; 3 hhds Barren county low leaf at $6 80, 6 65 and 6 40; 1 hhd Henry county leaf at $15 75; 1 hhd Indiana leaf at $11 50.

The PLANTERS' HOUSE sold 30 hhds: 5 hhds Green county leaf and lugs at $17 50, 14 25, 10, 7 40 and 6 90; 5 hhds Hart county leaf and lugs at $16 75, 12 50, 9 40, 8 60 and 7 40; 2 hhds Henry county leaf and lugs at $16 75 and 14; 2 hhds Todd county leaf and lugs at $7 60 and 6 80; 6 hhds Larue county leaf and lugs at $13 75, 7, 6 20, 7 50, 6 and 6 50; 4 hhds Taylor county leaf and lugs at $10 25, 9 40, 7 80 and 6 10; 2 hhds Adair county leaf and lugs at $14 25 and 6 90; 3 hhds Warren county leaf and lugs at $11 25, 8 70 and 6; 1 hhd frozen lugs at $4 55.

The FALLS CITY HOUSE sold 38 hhds: 8 hhds Shelby county leaf at $19 50, 17 75, 16, 15 75, 15, 13, 12 75 and 10 25; 4 hhds Henry county medium and low leaf at $14 75, 12, 10 75 and 9; 4 hhds Woodford county lugs and trash at $14 25, 12 50, 11 75 and 11 25; 2 hhds Bourbon county trash at $13 75 and 12; 3 hhds Barren county lugs and trash at $8 50, 6 90 and 6; 11 hhds Shelby county lugs and trash at $9 30, 9, 9, 8 50, 8, 7, 7, 6 70, 6 60, 5 75 and 5 45; 5 hhds Warren county leaf and lugs at $9 90, 8 90, 6 90, 6 80 and 6 30; 1 hhd Metcalfe county low leaf at $6 90.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 17 hhds: 7 hhds Hart county leaf and lugs at $18 75, 10, 7 95, 7 85, 6 20, 6 80 and 5 75; 7 hhds Shelby county common leaf, lugs and trash at $14 25, 14 25, 10 50, 7 70, 6 10 and 5 70; 3 hhds Barren county leaf and lugs at $12 25, 5 45 and 6 10.

The GREEN-RIVER HOUSE sold 32 hhds: 22 hhds Warren county leaf and lugs at $14 25, 14, 9, 8 80, 7 90, 7 90, 7 90, 7 90, 7 70, 7 20, 7, 7, 6 90, 6 25, 6 20, 6 20, 6 20, 6 10, 6 10, 6, 6 and 5 90; 4 hhds Hart county leaf and lugs at $19, 11 75, 7 10 and 5 75; 3 hhds Henry county leaf and lugs at $13 75, 7 50 and 6; 2 hhds Green county leaf at $7 85 and 7 75; 1 hhd Grayson county lugs at $5 85.

The PIKE HOUSE sold 50 hhds: 5 hhds Sumner county (Tenn.) low leaf and lugs at $7, 6 70, 6 50, 6 50 and 6 40; 1 hhd Grayson county low lugs at $6 30; 2 hhds Todd county lugs at $7 75 and 7 80; 3 hhds Hart county lugs and trash at $9 90, 8 90 and 7 20; 5 hhds Shelby county lugs and trash at $10, 9 90, 7 10, 5 90 and 5 95; 1 hhd Logan county leaf at $7 80; 6 hhds Weakley county (Tenn.) leaf and lugs at $7 90, 6 80, 6 70, 6 50, 5 90 and 5 90; 1 hhd Hardin county lugs at $6 30; 25 hhds at private sale.

The PEOPLE'S HOUSE sold 18 hhds: 1 hhd Logan county Burley lugs at $7 10; 1 Logan county Burley leaf at $13 25; 1 hhd Simpson county common leaf at $7 30; 2 hhds Fentress county (Tenn.) common lugs at $6 10 and 6 20; 2 hhds Fentress county (Tenn.) common leaf at $7 20 and 7 85; 3 hhds Logan county common lugs at $6 30, 6 40 and 6 65; 3 hhds Logan county common leaf at $7 30, 7 55 and 7 60; 2 hhds Smith county (Tenn.) common leaf at $8 70 and 8 80; 3 hhds Todd county leaf at $7 85, 8 25 and 8 75.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 56 hhds: 11 hhds Henry county leaf and lugs at $17 25, 12 75, 17, 10, 7 30, 6 20, 17, 10 75, 10 and 17 60; 9 hhds Franklin county leaf and lugs at $15, 11 75, 16 50, 7 10, 13 75, 7 40, 7 20 and 7 10; 7 hhds Marion county leaf and lugs at $11 75, 9 60, 7 20, 7, 5 95, 10 and 5 55; 4 hhds Metcalfe county leaf and lugs at $8 90, 7 95, 6 40 and 6 35; 8 hhds Barren county leaf and lugs at $14 25, 7 10, 6 10, 8 10, 5 82, 6 90, 12 75 and 7 30; 5 hhds McLean county trash and lugs at $5 75, 6 35, 5 95, 6 20 and 5 95; 5 hhds Todd county lugs and common leaf at $8 50, 7 10, 6 90, 5 65 and 6 10; 2 hhds Warren county leaf and lugs at $8 50 and 6 40; 3 hhds Hart county leaf and lugs at $7 60, 6 50 and 5 65.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 22 hhds: 2 hhds Metcalfe county leaf and lugs at $6 10 and 12; 4 hhds Shelby county lugs and trash at $8 70, 5 80, 5 80 and 8; 4 hhds Barren county leaf and lugs at $8 50, 7 30, 6 30 and 6 90; 3 hhds Warren county lugs at $6 10, 6 30 and 6; 4 hhds Caldwell county common lugs at $5 80, 6 10, 6 20 and 5 10; 3 hhds Hart county lugs at $5 35, 5 50 and 6; 2 hhds factory lugs at $5 80 and 5 10.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 35 hhds: 7 hhds Warren county leaf and lugs at $8 10, 7 10, 7 90, 6 70, 6 90, 6 90 and 5 75; 2 hhds Adair county lugs at $6 10 and 6 60; 2 hhds Daviess county lugs at $7 and 6 70; 1 hhd Taylor county lugs at $6 10; 1 hhd Tennessee lugs at $5 50; 4 hhds Green county leaf and lugs at $7 40, 6 90, 6 80 and 5 50; 1 hhd Crittenden county lugs at $6 20; 2 hhds Caldwell county leaf and lugs at $7 and 6 20; 13 hhds Hart county leaf and lugs at $7 50, 6 35, 9, 15 75, 17 75, 10 75, 6 10, 7 95, 5 05, 8 10, 10 25, 7 10 and 6 60; 2 hhds leaf and lugs at $7 10 and 12 50.

The GILBERT HOUSE sold 20 hhds: 4 hhds Warren county leaf and lugs at $7 40, 7 80, 6 and 6 20; 2 hhds Hart county leaf at $7 50 and 8 60; 2 hhds Monroe county lugs at $6 30 and 6 70; 2 hhds Barren county leaf at $7 50 and 7 70; 2 hhds Muhlenberg county lugs at $6 and 6 80; 1 hhd Hopkins county leaf at $7 70; 3 hhds Caldwell county lugs at $6 50, 6 50 and 6 10; 1 hhd Crittenden county lugs at $6 70; 2 hhds Weakley county (Tenn.) leaf at $8 10 and 9; 1 hhd Henry county (Tenn.) low lugs at $5 90.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 31 hhds: 7 hhds Clark county leaf, lugs and trash at $18 75, 18, 16 75, 14 25, 14, 13 and 7 70; 8 hhds Hart county Burley leaf and lugs at $16 75, 13 50, 8, 6 90, 8 30 and 6; 4 hhds Hancock county leaf at $8 40, 7 90, 7 10 and 7; 1 hhd Simpson county common leaf at $6 70; 3 hhds Henry county trash at $10 75, 10 25 and 8 10; 1 hhd Mason county trash at $7 80; 2 hhds Adair county leaf and lugs at $7 30 and 6; 4 hhds Taylor county leaf and lugs at $7 30, 6 90, 6 50 and 6; 2 hhds Larue county Burley leaf and lugs at $11 and 7 40; 1 hhd Todd county lugs at $6 25.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Louisville.

[Reported by S. Snodgrass & Co.—S. Snodgrass, F. P. Quisenberry, Henry Albers, A. B. Cheatham—Live Stock Commission Merchants.]

BOURBON STOCK-YARDS, LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 15.—CATTLE—The receipts yesterday and to-day foot up 165 head. The market remains active and firm for all grades, but more especially for the best butchers. The outlook to shippers is encouraging under moderate receipts. The pens are well cleared of all surplus or stale stock on account of the high waters. Farmers have not visited the yards to purchase grazing and feeding steers, and this branch of the trade is quiet, with better prospects in the future.

HOGS—Receipts only 44 head. Trade light and the market firm, with prospects of a sharp advance in prices so soon as the way is clear.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The market is steady, firm and higher under light receipts. All sold, with a fair demand.

QUOTATIONS.

CATTLE—Good to extra shipping	$5 50@6 00
Light shipping	5 00@5 25
Oxen, good to extra	4 75@5 50
Oxen, common and rough	3 50@4 50
Bulls	3 25@4 50
Light stockers	3 50@4 50
Shippers and feeders	4 75@5 25
Butchers, best	5 50@5 75
Butchers, medium to good	4 75@5 25
Butchers, common to medium	3 75@4 50
Thin rough steers, poor cows and scalawags	2 75@3 50
HOGS—Choice packing and butchers	6 50@6 75
Fair to good butchers	6 25@6 40
Light medium butchers	5 90@6 15
Shoats	4 50@5 50
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Fair to good shipping	4 00@5 00
Common to medium	3 00@4 00
Extra lambs	4 50@5 50
Common to medium lambs	3 50@4 00

MOVEMENT DURING THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Rec'ts.	Ship'ts.
Cattle	38	....
Hogs	26	....
Sheep and lambs	68	....
Total	132	....

New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—CATTLE—The Drovers' Journal bureau reports: Beeves, receipts to-day 1,440 head, including 600 for exportation; market fairly active and closed firmer at $1 ℘ head higher, with a full clearance; extremes for steers $5 75@7 50 ℘ cwt live weight, with the general business at $6 20@7; 4 car-loads distillery-fed bulls sold at $5 25; exports to-morrow 465 head of live cattle, 3,700 quarters of beef and 825 carcasses of mutton.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 5,180 head; trade fair and prices a fraction higher; ordinary to good sheep sold at $5 50@6 25 ℘ cwt; prime to choice do $6 90@7; one car-load sold at $7 12½; lambs $6 25@7 75.

HOGS—Receipts 4,700 head: none for sale alive; market quoted firmer at $6 80@7 40 ℘ cwt.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—HOGS—The Drovers' Journal reports: Receipts 15,000 head; shipments 7,000 head; market dull and prices 10@15c lower; rough packing $6 65@7 10; packing $7 10@7 65; light $6 40@7 10; skips $4 50@6 25.

CATTLE—Receipts 5,000 head; shipments 3,900 head; market steady; exports $6 25@7; good to choice shipping steers $5 75@6 10; common to medium $5@5 65.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 2,400 head; shipments 900 head; market strong; inferior to fair $2 75@4 25 ℘ cwt; good $5 25; choice $5 50.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—CATTLE—Receipts 2,000 head; shipments 1,300 head; supply unusually liberal for the end of the week, but demand light and prices lower for butcher stock, and other grades below; exports $6 35@6 75; good to choice shipping steers $5 75@6 25; common to medium $4 00@5 50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 3,300 head; shipments 200 head; market quiet; fair to medium $3 50@4 25; good to fancy $4 50@5 50.

HOGS—Are lower and weak; light $6 65@6 90; packing $6 65@7 25; butchers to extra $7@7 60; receipts 5,700 head; shipments 2,300 head.

Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 15.—The Live Stock Indicator reports: CATTLE—Receipts 1,300 head; market moderately active and steady; native steers of 1,220 to 1,414 lbs sold at $5 35@5 75; feeders $4 80@5 25; cows $3 30@4 25.

HOGS—Receipts 4,600 head; market weaker and lower; lots of 212 to 345 lbs sold at $6 75@7 30, mainly at $7@7 30.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 1,500 head; good demand; natives averaging 100 lbs sold at $5 20@5 25.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—Flour is quiet and unchanged; good to choice winter $4 90@5 85; soft spring wheat $4@4 50; Minnesota baker's $4 50@5 25; patents $5 50@6 25. Rye flour $3@3 35. Buckwheat flour $5 75@6 50. Wheat is in fair demand, but prices are unsettled and generally lower; the market opened weak and ¼@⅜c lower, then eased off and closed about ¼c under yesterday; sales ranged: seller February 93⅝@94⅛c, closing at 94⅜c; seller March 94⅛@95⅛c, closing at 94⅞c; seller April 95⅛@96¼c, closing at 95⅞c; seller May $1@1 01⅝, closing at $1 01; seller June $1 02@1 03⅛, closing at $1 02¾; July is quotable ⅞c over June; No 2 Chicago spring 93⅜@94⅛c, closing at 94⅜c; No 3 Chicago spring 80@83c; No 2 red winter $1 01@1 04. Corn demand active; the market opened ¼@⅛c lower, and declined a shade additional, but later advanced 1⅛c and closed about ⅛c over yesterday; sales ranged: Cash 54⅛@54¾c, closing at 54⅝c; seller February 53⅝@54⅜c, closing at 54⅜c; seller March 53⅞@55⅛c, closing at 54⅝c; seller April 54⅝@55⅛c, closing at 55⅛c; seller May 59¼@60⅛c, closing at 60⅛c; seller June 59⅝@60⅜c, closing at 60⅛c; seller July 61⅜@62⅝c, closing at 62⅛c. Oats are in fair demand; the market opened weak and lower, but closed firm at outside prices; sales ranged: Cash 33⅛c; seller February 33@33⅛c; seller March 33⅛@33⅝c, closing at 33⅛@33⅝c; seller May 37⅛@37⅞c, closing at 37⅞c; seller June 37⅝@37⅞c, closing at 37⅞c; seller year 31@31⅛c. Rye is dull at 58½c. Barley is dull at 61½c. Flax seed is dull at $1 54 on track. Pork is scarce and firm; prices declined 20@30c in the early transactions, later rallied 35@45c, then receded 10@15c, but rallied again and closed steady; sales ranged: Cash $18 25@18 37½; seller February $18 30@18 35; seller March $17 95@18 35, closing at $18 27½@18 30; seller May $18 17½@18 62½, closing at $18 55@18 57½; seller June $18 40@18 67½, closing at $18 65@18 67½; seller year $16 30@16 32½. Lard is in good demand but unsettled; prices fluctuated within a range of 10@12½c, closing nominally unchanged; sales ranged: Cash and seller February $9 90@9 92½; seller March $9 90@9 97½, closing at $9 95@9 97½; seller April $10 10; seller May $10 07½@10 25, closing at $10 20; seller June $10 30@10 3¼; seller July $10 32½. Bulk meats are in fair demand; shoulders 7.40c; short rib sides 9.60c; short clear sides 10c. Butter is quiet and unchanged; creamery 23@32c; dairy 20@27c. Eggs quiet and unchanged at 28@29c. Whisky is steady and unchanged at $1 16. Receipts: Flour 12,000 barrels; wheat 19,000 bushels; corn 192,000 bushels; oats 78,000 bushels; rye 6,000 bushels; barley 24,000 bushels. Shipments: Flour 13,000 barrels; wheat 10,000 bushels; corn 89,000 bushels; oats 43,000 bushels; rye 3,000 bushels; barley 10,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—At the Call Board this afternoon the sales of wheat were 950,000 bushels; May and June advanced ⅛c. Corn, sales 300,-000 bushels; February, May and June declined ⅛c and March ⅜c. Oats, sales 195,000 bushels; March advanced ⅛c; April declined ⅛c and May ⅛c. Pork, sales 7,000 barrels; March and June advanced 2½c and April 5c. Lard, sales 6,000 tierces; May declined 2½c.

New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—FLOUR—The market is dull; receipts 12,000 barrels; exports 1,800 barrels; superfine State and Western $2 60@3 25; common to good extra $3 40@3 70; white wheat extra $6 25@7; good to choice $4 75@6 50; fancy do $7 40; extra Ohio $3 40@6; St. Louis $3 40@6 25; Minnesota patent process $5 75@6 80.

GRAIN—Wheat, spot less dull; options opened ¼@⅛c lower, but later recovered from the decline and advanced ¾@⅞c, closing strong with the highest prices ruling; receipts 3,000 bushels; exports 57,000 bushels; ungraded spring 85c@$1 10; No 3 red $1 05; No 2 red $1 10¼@1 13⅛; ungraded white 90@95c; No 2 red seller February, sales of 16,000 bushels at $1 08½@1 08⅞, closing at $1 08⅜; seller March, sales of 440,000 bushels at $1 08⅝@1 09⅜, closing at $1 09⅜; seller April, sales of 344,000 bushels at $1 11⅜@1 12⅛, closing at $1 12⅛; seller May, sales of 1,-400,000 bushels at $1 13⅝@1 14⅜, closing at $1 14⅜; seller June, sales of 176,000 bushels at $1 15⅛@1 15⅝, closing at $1 15⅝. Corn, spot lots dull and lower; options opened ⅛@⅛c lower, but later advanced ⅛@⅜c, closing firm; receipts 35,000 bushels; exports 48,000 bushels; ungraded 53@65c; No 3 60c; steamer 60⅜@60⅞c; No 2 seller February 63⅛@63⅜c, closing at 63⅜c; seller March 63⅜@64c, closing at 64c; seller April 64⅜@65⅛c, closing at 65⅛c; seller May 65⅛@66⅜c, closing at 66⅜c; seller June 66⅜@67c, closing at 67c. Oats are quiet but steady; receipts 18,000 bushels; exports 100 bushels; mixed Western 42@43c; white Western 45@47½c.

HAY—Is dull and weak at 45@50c ℘ cwt.

GROCERIES—Coffee, spot fair Rio is firm at 12¼@12¾c; options opened 5 points higher, but later lost the advance, closing barely steady; No 7 Rio spot 10.90; sales of 2,000 bags seller February at 10.70@10.85c; 10,750 bags seller March at 10.75@10.85c; 4,750 bags seller April at 10.85@10.90c; 4,750 bags seller May at 10.95@11c; 1,-500 bags seller June at 11c; 1,000 bags seller July at 11@11.05c. Sugar is firm and fairly active; common to prime 7¼@7¾c; Muscovado 6¼@6 9-16c; centrifugal 7¾c; fair to good refining 5⅞@6c; refined quiet; C 5¾@5⅞c; extra C 6@6⅛c; white extra C 6⅛@6⅜c; yellow C 5⅛@5⅜c; yellow 5⅜@5⅝c; off A 6⅝@6⅞c; centrifugal 6⅝@6⅞c; mold A 7⅛c; standard A 7⅛@7¼c; confectioners' A 7⅜c; cut loaf and crushed 8@8⅛c; powdered 7⅞c; granulated 7⅝@7 11-16c; cubes 7⅞c. Molasses quiet but steady; 50-test refining 25c; New Orleans 30@53c; Cardenas 24c flat; Havana 25½c; Porto Rico 35@45c; English islands 35@40c. Rice is firm and fairly active; domestic 4½@7c; Rangoon 2½c and Patna 3c in bond.

PETROLEUM—Is quiet; United Pipe-line $1 03⅛; crude 7¼@8⅝c; refined 8⅝c for 70¼ test.

TALLOW—Is quiet but steady; prime city 7 7-16@7½c.

ROSIN—Is dull at $1 42½@1 47½.

TURPENTINE—Is firm at 37@37½c.

EGGS—Western fresh are higher and firm at 33½@34c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is firm; new Western mess $18@18 25; Western family mess $14 50@15. Beef is quiet but steady; extra mess $12. Cut meats are quiet but firm; long clear middles 10c. Lard is weak; prime steam $10 20; seller February $10 08@10 12; seller March $10 12@10 20; seller April $10 18@10 25; seller May $10 25@10 38; seller June $10 40@10 44; seller July $10 40@10 45.

BUTTER—Is dull and drooping at 9@36c.

CHEESE—Is quiet but firm; Western flat 11½@13c.

PIG IRON—Is dull; Scotch $20 50@23 50; American $17@22.

LEAD—Is firm; common 3.90@4⅜c.

TIN—Is quiet but steady.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—Flour is steady; family $4 15@4 30; choice $4 60@4 70; fancy $5 25@5 65. Wheat was higher and active for May options; No 2 red $1 07¼@1 10¼ bid cash, according to location, with a sale of 213,000 bushels to a miller at Litchfield, Ill., on private terms—the largest transaction ever made here; $1 08 bid March; $1 09⅞ bid April; $1 09¼@1 11¾ seller May; $1 10¼@1 11 seller June; $1@1 00⅜ seller year; No 3 red 99c@$1 01 bid. Corn was better, with the trading only in May; No 2 mixed sold at 50¼@50⅛c cash; 50⅛c bid March; 52⅞@53⅛c seller May; 54⅛c bid June. Oats were very slow: 39c cash; 36⅛c seller May. Rye is nominal at 58c. Barley is dull at 50@80c for American. Lead is slow at 3.85c asked. Butter is steady; dairy 20@27c; creamery 30@35c. Eggs are steady at 24c. Flax seed is quiet at $1 50. Hay unchanged; prairie $9@10 25; timothy $10@14. Bran is quiet at 90c at the mill. Corn meal firm at $2 65. Whisky is steady at $1 15. Provisions are very slow, with only a job trade done. Pork is jobbing at $18 37½@18 50. Bulk meats, shoulders 7¼c; long clear sides 9.60@9.65c; short rib sides 9.70@9¾c; short clear sides 9.95@10.05c. Bacon, long clear sides 10⅝c; short rib sides 10⅛c; short clear sides 10⅝c asked and firmly held. Lard is nominally strong at $9 80. Receipts: Flour 4,000 barrels; wheat 7,000 bushels; corn 59,000 bushels; oats 15,000 bushels; rye none; barley 5,000 bushels. Shipments: Flour 10,000 barrels; wheat 2,000 bushels; corn 35,000 bushels; oats 5,000 bushels; rye 2,000 bushels; barley none.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—At the afternoon board wheat was quiet and slow; $1 11⅜@1 11½ seller May; $1 10⅞ seller June. Corn was quiet; 50⅛c seller February; 50½c seller March; 53⅜c seller May; 54⅛c seller June. Oats, nothing done.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—Flour is quiet but steady; Pennsylvania family $4 75; Ohio clear $5 50; do straight $5 75; winter patents $6 10@6 30; Minnesota bakers, clear $5; Minnesota patent process $6 12½@6 50. Buckwheat flour is quiet but steady at $3@3 25. Rye flour is dull at $3 50. Wheat opened ⅛@⅛c lower, but reacted afterward, and closed firm with speculation moderately active; car lots are quiet; No 3 red in elevator $1@1 00⅛; No 2 red fresh $1 07⅛; No 2 red seller February $1 07½@1 08⅛; seller March $1 08⅜@1 09⅛; seller April $1 10⅛@1 10⅜; seller May $1 12⅛@1 12⅞. Corn, options were quiet but steady; car lots moderately active at steady prices; rejected yellow 58c; No 3 high mixed 57⅜c; sail yellow 60c; sail mixed seller February 60⅛@61c; seller March 60⅞@61⅜c; seller April 61⅛@62⅜c; seller May 63⅛@63⅜c. Oats are firm and fairly active; No 3 white 43⅜@43⅞c; No 2 white 44@44⅛c; do to arrive 43⅛c. Provisions are firm at unchanged prices. Beef, city family $14; do packed $13; do No 1 mess $12; India mess, f. o. b., $24 50. Pork, new mess $19@19 50; prime mess, new $18@18 50. Hams, smoked 13@14½c. Lard is firm; city refined $10 50@10 62½; steam $10 25; butchers' loose $9 70. Butter dull and easy; creamery extra 32@34c; do firsts 28@32c; New York State and Bradford county, Penn., tubs 24@25c; do firsts 18@22c; Western good to choice 16@18c; rolls at 12@18c. Eggs are quiet and easier; extras 30@30½c. Cheese, the demand is fair and market firm; full creamery 13¾@14½c; Western fair to good 11⅝@12½c. Petroleum is nominal; refined 8⅛@8⅝c. Whisky is dull at $1 20. Receipts: Flour 3,500 barrels; wheat 3,700 bushels; corn 8,500 bushels; oats 3,800 bushels. Shipments: Wheat 5,400 bushels; corn 5,000 bushels; oats 3,700 bushels.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 15.—Flour is firm with good inquiry; Howard street and Western superfine $2 75@3 25; extra $3 50@4 65; family $4 75@5 75. Wheat, Western is fairly active but steady; No 2 Western winter red spot $1 08⅜@1 09; seller February $1 08½@1 09⅛; seller March $1 09¼@1 09⅜; seller April $1 11⅛@1 11⅝; seller May $1 13⅜@1 13⅞; seller June $1 14⅛@1 14⅝. Corn is steady; Western mixed spot 61@62⅛c; seller February 62c bid; seller March 62⅜c bid; seller April 61⅛c bid; seller May 63⅛@63⅜c; steamer 55⅛@56⅛c. Oats are scarce and firm; Western white 44@45c; do mixed 42@43c; Pennsylvania 42@45c. Rye is higher and dull at 64@65c. Hay is steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland $14@15 ℘ ton. Provisions are higher and firm. Mess pork $18 50; new $19 50. Bulk meats, shoulders and clear rib sides, packed 8⅛@10⅛c. Bacon, shoulders 9¼c; clear rib sides 11⅛c. Hams 14¾@15⅛c. Lard, refined 10⅛c. Butter is quiet; Western packed 10@20c; creamery 25@32c. Eggs are quiet at 28@29c. Petroleum is dull and easy; refined 9⅛@9¾c. Coffee is dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 11⅛@12⅛c. Sugar is quiet and easy; A soft 7⅝c. Whisky is quiet at $1 18@1 18½. Freights to Liverpool per steamer are dull; cotton 3-16d; flour 1s 3d per barrel; grain 2½@3d. Receipts: Flour 2,000 barrels; wheat 17,000 bushels; corn 4,000 bushels; oats 2,000 bushels; rye 1,000 bushels. Shipments: Wheat 700 bushels; corn 21,000 bushels. Sales: Wheat 662,000 bushels; corn 118,000 bushels.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—Flour is quiet but steady; family $4 50; high grades $5 15@5 90. Corn is steady with a good demand; mixed 58c; white and yellow 60c. Oats are scarce and firm; choice 46@47c. Corn meal is quiet but firm at $2 75@2 80. Hay is steady with a good demand; prime $15@16; choice $17@17 50; fancy $18@18 50. Pork is in good demand; old is firmer at $18 50; new $19. Lard is steady; tierce refined $9 75; keg $10 25. Bulk meats are steady with a good demand; shoulders, packed 7.70c; long clear and clear rib sides 10c. Bacon is in good demand; shoulders 8½c; long clear and clear rib sides firmer at 10⅜@10⅞c. Hams, choice sugar-cured canvased are higher at 13@14c. Whisky is steady and unchanged; Western rectified $1 05@1 20. Coffee is active and firm; Rio cargoes, common to prime 11@14c. Sugar is quiet but steady; common to good common 4⅝@5c; fair to fully fair 5¼@5⅛c; prime to choice 5⅛@5⅝c; yellow clarified 6⅛@6¾c; white do 7⅛c; granulated 7⅝c. Molasses is steady; centrifugal 18@30c; common 20@22c; fair 25@28c; prime to choice 35@48c. Rice is steady with a good demand; Louisiana ordinary to prime 4⅝@5⅛c. Bran is in fair demand and easier at $1 07½@1 10. Cotton seed oil is dull and unchanged; prime crude 36⅛@37c; summer yellow 43@45c. Sight exchange on New York $1 50 ℘ $1,000 premium. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills 487.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 15.—Flour is quiet. Wheat is easier and dull; No 2 Milwaukee 93⅜c; seller February 93⅜c; seller March 94⅜c; seller April 95⅛c; seller May $1 00⅜. Corn is scarce and firm; No 2 54⅛@54⅛c. Oats are steady with a fair demand; No 2 33@34c. Rye is scarce and firm; No 1 59½@60c. Barley is steady with a moderate demand; No 3 extra spring 53c bid. Provisions are lower. Mess pork $18 25 cash and seller February; $18 50 seller May. Lard, prime steam $9 70 cash and seller February; $10 05 seller May. Hams, sweet pickled 11¾@12¼c. Hogs steady at $6 30@7. Butter is quiet; choice creamery 32c. Cheese is quiet and unchanged at 12½@13¼c. Eggs are unsettled. Receipts: Wheat 7,000 bushels; corn 15,000 bushels; oats 20,000 bushels. Shipments: Wheat 15,000 bushels; corn 5,000 bushels; oats 8,500 bushels.

Cotton Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending this date:

	1884. Bales.	1883. Bales.
Net receipts at all U. S. ports for the week	104,000	144,500
Total receipts for season	4,168,545	4,005,375
Exports for week	115,805	102,665
Total exports for season	2,739,830	3,034,850
Stock at all U. S. ports	1,019,575	931,330
Stock at interior towns	136,390	153,920
Stock at Liverpool	898,000	880,000
Stock Am'n afloat for G. B.	314,000	285,000

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Cotton is quiet; middling 10¾@11c; futures are dull; seller February 10.72c; seller March 10.80c; seller April 10.95c; seller May 11.06c; seller June 11.19c; seller July 11.29c; seller August 11.39c; seller September 11.07c; seller October 10.66c; seller November 10.55c. Future deliveries closed very dull, and leading months 2-100c lower than yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15.—The following is the weekly cotton statement: Sales for the week 52,000 bales, American 29,500 bales; speculators took 3,300 bales and exporters 2,600 bales; forwarded from ship's side direct to spinners 22,500 bales; actual exports 7,400 bales; total receipts 107,000 bales, American 94,000 bales; total stock 898,000 bales, American 651,000 bales; amount afloat for Great Britain 415,000 bales, American 314,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—Cotton is quiet but steady; middling 10 5-16c; low middling 10c; good ordinary 9⅛c; net receipts 5,890 bales; gross 6,198 bales; exports to Great Britain 6,258; sales 4,000 bales; stock 361,685 bales. Week's net receipts 38,965 bales; gross 42,885 bales; exports to Great Britain 52,645 bales; exports to France 550 bales; exports to the continent 8,000 bales; exports coastwise 3,300 bales; sales 23,600 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 15.—Cotton is firm; middling 10⅜c; low middling 10 1-16c; good ordinary 9 9-16c; net receipts 1,100 bales; exports to Great Britain 38 bales; sales 1,400 bales; stock 59,000 bales. Week's net receipts 6,715 bales; gross 6,770 bales; exports to Great Britain 8,410 bales; exports coastwise 4,800 bales; sales 5,600 bales.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 15.—Cotton is steady; middling 10⅛c; receipts 1,050 bales; shipments 920 bales; stock 75,820 bales; sales 2,350 bales.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—Cotton is lower; middling 10⅛c; sales 1,600 bales; receipts 200 bales; shipments 1,300 bales; stock not reported.

Oil Markets.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 15.—Petroleum was panicky and very much excited; the market opened at $1 03⅛, and under heavy selling dropped to $1 01¼, rallied to $1 02⅛, and closed at $1 02⅛. The afternoon session was panicky. United Pipe-line certificates opened at $1 03⅛, declined to $1 01⅛, rallied to $1 02⅝, but broke again, and fell off to $1 01⅞, and closed at $1 03⅛.

BRADFORD, Feb. 15.—The market for crude oil was weak; total shipments Thursday 47,249 barrels; charters 39,683 barrels; clearances 11,926,-000 barrels. United Pipe-line certificates opened at $1 03⅜ and closed at $1 03⅜; highest price $1 03⅜, lowest $1 01¼.

OIL CITY, Feb. 15.—Petroleum, the market opened at $1 03⅜ and closed at $1 03⅛; highest price $1 03⅜, lowest $1 01¼; sales 10,461,000 barrels; clearances yesterday 15,924,000 barrels; runs 63,997 barrels; shipments 49,364 barrels; charters 39,683 barrels.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 15.—Petroleum, the market is quiet; standard white 110 deg. test 8⅛c.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 15.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 34½c.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—Is in improved demand, but stock is light; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above 38@42c; extra 36@37c; medium 38@40c; coarse 35@36c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine 33@34c; medium 38@39c; coarse 34@36c; washed combing and delaine 38@45c; Canada washed combing 32@33c; tub-washed 32@40c; unwashed combing and delaine 27@33c; Oregon 18@28c; New Mexico and Colorado 16@24c; pulled 30@33c.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—Wool is firm with a moderate demand; Ohio and Pennsylvania extras 32@41½c; Michigan 34@35c; combing and delaine 30@45c; combing pulled 32@37c; Western unwashed 20@28c; California spring 15@29c; common to good spring 28c; choice do 39@42c.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Agents have advanced prices as follows: Cobat 36-inch bleached cotton to 7½c, Farwell 36-inch bleached cotton to 8½c, and Hollytree 36-inch bleached to 10½c. The market was better in tone, and prices firmer.

Foreign Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, Feb. 15, 6 P. M.—Bar silver 51 3-16. Consols for money 101 7-16; do account 102¼. Railroad Bonds—Canadian Pacific 56¾; Illinois Central 136¾; Pennsylvania Central 60⅝; New York Central 119⅝; Erie 27⅞; do seconds 95; Reading 29⅛. Petroleum, refined 6½@6⅝d. Linseed oil £19 15s@£19 10s.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—Rentes 76f 5c.

ANTWERP, Feb. 15.—Petroleum 19⅝f.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15, 3 P. M.—Cotton is steady and unchanged; middling upland 5 13-16d; middling Orleans 5 15-16d; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales; American 6,050 bales. Breadstuffs are quiet. Wheat, No 2 California 7s 9d@8s; red Western spring 7s@7s 3d. Corn, new Western mixed 5s 2½d; old do 5s@5s 3½d. Prime mess pork 77s. Bacon, long clear 47s 6d. Butter, United States finest 110s. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are firm. Wheat receipts for the past three days 44,500 quarters; American 17,500 quarters.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15, 3:30 P. M.—Bacon steady; Cumberland cut 45s; short rib 47s 6d. Pork, prime Eastern mess 83s. Lard, prime Western dull at 50s 6d. Lard oil steady at 47s 6d. Wheat, No 2 spring steady at 8s.

London Wool Sales.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—At the wool sales to-day 10,231 bales were sold, chiefly Sydney and Port Philip; prices unchanged.

AN OPEN LETTER.

To His Honor the Mayor and Honorable Board of Commissioners of the City Alms-House.

CITY ALMS-HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, Feb. 15.—*Gentlemen:* It is with extreme regret that I find myself surrounded with circumstances over which I have no control at this time to be compelled to address your honors in an open letter, in order that I may at least in part vindicate my administration as Superintendent of the City Alms-house and my character from low and vile aspersion from parties who are not worthy of my notice and whose veracity is not to be credited.

Four years since I was appointed Superintendent of the Alms-house. I have in all this time given my personal attention closely and impartially to all of my duties, to the house, the inmates and the farm.

The house has been kept clean. The provisions have been carefully selected by myself; they have been well cooked, and regularly served. The sick and infirm have been carefully looked after. The farm has been greatly improved in every particular. The product increased fifty per cent. above that of former years. The stock has been well kept, and in good condition. And I challenge inspection and comparison of reports made of former years of expenses, showing a large reduction in every particular, with an increase large in excess of former products over other years from $1,500 to $2,500.

We now have as inmates 378, women and men, black and white. They are not sent to me on character or morals, but as needy and poor, irrespective of character. They are all in one building. With this heterogeneous motly multitude—intermingling together at table, in rooms, in halls—there must, in the very nature of things, arise conflict and disturbance among themselves. Their demands and exactions are frequent, and unreasonable at times, and there must of necessity arise cases requiring discipline. The Superintendent must exercise his discretion and authority.

The incorrigible, stubborn, incurable, must of necessity be discharged—dicharged in preference to the extreme punishment of the "lock-up," which is but seldom resorted to. The officers alike of the institution are under my supervision. Dereliction of duty, want of adaptation, incompatibility, incompetency, must of necessity subject them to reproof or dismissal.

So many are dependant on them for their comfort and proper care, which is the original intention of the institution, and the object for which the citizens pay their money in this charity, that derelictions can not here be excused. In the past four or five months parties outside, as well as some within the institution, have employed all their ingenuity and strategy with inmates and employes discharged and otherwise to create prejudice and dissatisfaction toward the Superintendent, with the hope and view of his displacement, in order to place those of their favorite or kin in positions here. In a large measure all of the troubles and conflict here are attributable alone to this influence.

In order to accomplish these nefarious purposes they have stooped to things too *low* and *vile* for me to condescend to notice. They have not failed to make use of any slander; however foul, coming from the lips of irresponsible parties—used as tools for furthering their nefarious ends. I have been a citizen of Louisville for the past fifty years. I have been in public office, honored with public trust—as well as business man, actively engaged for fifty years. I have no fears of the record of my life as a private citizen or public servant of the people among men of honor. I am above the venom of their *vilest* tongue, or foulest calumny. I am safe with honorable men that know me. I am in a public trust, an officer of the city's charity. If I fail in this for the moral, or the lack of the efficiency that should characterize an officer in this trust, all good and true men would say *discharge* me. So say I.

But, sir, as you very well know, if complaints were lodged against my administration from any respectable parties worthy of your notice as my superior officer, in two hours' time I could, at your call or notice, respond in person, ready to answer.

The Alms-house was, and is at all times, open to your personal inspection, when you could have, if not satisfied with representations by me, satisfied yourself as to the nature, character and extent of the matters complained of. You will pardon me, your Honor, if I am mistaken in this: that your Honor has delegated the superintendence and oversight of the Alms house to the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners. Mr. Meriwether, former Chairman, attended to this duty faithfully. No complaint.

Mr. John Whallen, his successor, attends to this duty now most faithfully, closely and constantly. He is careful and close in his personal inspection of the entire premises. The building, from garret to cellar, the provisions, both cooked and raw, the rooms, are all inspected. The inmates are talked to kindly by him. They all have free access to him at all times. This is understood by all. Mr. Whallen is an honorable and just man. His charity and kindliness of heart are known and read of by all. If there had been, or was now, anything wrong in the administration, he certainly would have reported it, if it was worthy of note. He has lodged no complaint against my administration. No man could dare charge him with duplicity here. Friend or foe, if dishonorable or dishonest, would not be shielded or covered up by him, and especially in connection with a public charity. Everybody knows that.

For months past you have heard and entertained complaints against me from irresponsible parties—all of those persons that I was compelled to discharge as inefficient employes and unruly inmates. The discharge in each and every case was for good and sufficient cause; the cause was with them alone, and on my part not from passion or prejudice, after long forbearance and trial. Those parties discharged have laid their grievances before you. To some extent, at least, you have entertained them, yet held them in abeyance in so far that I have not been able to have them investigated before the Commissioners. The complaints—all of them—are ex parte, and can not be substantiated.

You will pardon me, your Honor, for suggesting that an institution of this kind can not, in the very nature of things, be conducted properly—justice and right meted toward all parties—other than by careful, prudent, prompt discipline. A power for correction must be lodged somewhere—that certainly must be with the Superintendent. Whilst he is, and should be, held responsible for the *manner* and *matter* of the discipline, his authority should be respected by the officers, employes and inmates, and moral support given by his Honor the Mayor, and the gentlemen Commissioners. *Promptness* and carefulness each day would be a most wholesome thing; and as long as disaffected employes and refractory inmates are permitted, with unbridled license, to lodge grave charges against the Superintendent, or other officers in the institution, and the charges are entertained *ex parte* and held in abeyance by your Honor or others, disorder and confusion must ensue.

Some of the charges made public from the sources indicated are damaging to my moral character, and if true I should be disgraced. Some of the charges have gone into the public prints. I have thus been published to the world as a dishonest man and a drunkard—all from discharged employes, white and black. I have waited patiently for weeks and months for an open, full investigation, if they are worthy of being entertained by your Honor. And from the expose of them in the public prints, I am certainly entitled to a "speedy trial." I am weary of this delay. The entire of the Alms-house—books, papers, inmates, offices—all are at your command; all open to investigation; and if, upon a careful, truthful search, anything is found worthy of death, I shall not refuse to die.

Further, honored sir, if you can find six men, good citizens, that have known me for 20 or 40 years, publicly and socially, that will say they ever saw me drunk, or have knowledge of any dishonest transaction of my life, then in an hour I will give up this trust and acknowledge the disgrace. You will pardon me, your Honor, for respectfully and without delay, demanding an open, fair and thorough investigation of the charges, of whatever nature, or from whatever source they may come, that your Honor sees fit to entertain against me. And now, your Honor, as some of the charges have been made public, through the city papers, from time to time, charging me with dishonesty, drunkenness, etc., you will excuse me, sir, if I plead "not guilty," and denounce them all as false, malicious and slanderous. I have the honor to be, sir, yours most truly,

I. L. HYATT,
Superintendent City Alms-house.

A WONDERFUL DOCTOR.

He Removes Wrinkles and Turns Red Noses White—Why the Women of New Orleans Never Grow Old.

A NOSE BLEACHERY IN THE CRESCENT CITY.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 14.—"Do you see that woman opposite us?"

This question was addressed to me by a friend with whom I was dining at the St. Charles Hotel. I saw the person he glanced at, a woman of rather fine figure but evidently on the shady side of life. Crows-feet around the eyes and wrinkles on the face and neck showed she had passed her meridian.

"I see her," I said. "What of her?"

"She is Fanny D——, the noted actress, though it is said she will never play again. She left her company here last week, they say, because she's getting too old; a pity, too, for, only that she's getting to look too old, she's splendid in juvenile roles."

"What is she doing here?"

"That's what I can't say. Her company left ten days ago. I suppose she's dropped for good," and the conversation turned on other topics.

This was two weeks ago. The next day I ran over to Galveston on a little business. I got back this morning, and while sitting at the breakfast-table at the St. Charles had my attention attracted to a fine-looking woman at one of the adjoining tables. She was striking, both in figure and face, but the thing that most struck me was her extraordinary resemblance to the woman my friend and I had discussed two weeks before. Yet this woman looked twenty years younger.

"Who is that?" I asked, calling the waiter up.

"Fanny D—, the actress," was the reply.

Then it was she, but how on earth to account for the marvelous metamorphosis that in two weeks had removed her wrinkles and taken twenty years from her looks? I gave it up. Fortune, however, favors the correspondent and happily saves him from the dilemma of propounding riddles without the means of answering them.

While strolling along Tchoupitoulas street in the French quarter this afternoon, rambling through the narrow, winding, alley-like streets, what was my astonishment on seeing emerging from a dark court, paved with damp tiles, the woman who two weeks before I had thought old enough to be my mother, and who now seemed young enough to be my sweetheart! As I passed she drew her vail over her face and hurried on as though anxious to escape recognition. Where had she been? Glancing around the dingy old court, my eye caught the following sign:

DOCTOR ARTOIS THERBIDEAUX,
RESTAURATEUR DE LA JEUNESSE—!
Il deplace radicalement les fronces et les verrues, le rougeur du nez et tous les defauts de l'age.

which, translated into United States talk, conveys, in substance, nothing more or less than the startling information that Dr. Therbideaux had discovered the secret of youth! Literally:

DR. ARTOIS THERBIDEAUX,
YOUTH RESTORER.
Wrinkles, redness of noses, warts and all blemishes incident to age removed and radically cured.

Here, then, was the secret of the actress' rejuvenated appearance! I determined to see this Creole doctor who had succeeded where Ponce de Leon so signally failed. Knocking on the door at the further end of the court, a small, neatly dressed, middle-aged looking man, with hair streaked with gray, but face as smooth as a youth's, admitted me into a well-furnished, canary-bird-like parlor, and gazed at me expectantly.

"Is Dr. Therbideaux in?" I asked.

"I am he, Monsieur," said the smooth-faced man in very good English, scrutinizing as he spoke the wrinkles with which envious time is already beginning to mark my marble brow; "what can I do for you?"

"I wish to inquire, Doctor, as to your method of rejuvenation—how do you efface the marks of age?"

"It is very simple, Monsieur, when once you know how," he affably responded. "A patient has just left me, who, had you seen her two weeks ago and again to-day, you would have sworn has grown in that short time twenty years younger. She is an actress, and would have been compelled to quit the stage had it not been for my art. As it is, she rejoins her company next week and will be a foot-light favorite for ten years yet, at least."

I smiled. The patient he referred to was not, I thought, altogether unknown to me.

"But you wish to know the process," continued the Doctor. "It is so simple the wonder to me is that it is not more generally practiced. Here you see all the instruments required," throwing open a cabinet in which lay a number of sharp and highly-polished surgical implements. "With these instruments, and a common-sense knowledge of the causes of faded youth, the whole matter is in a nutshell. The first approach of age, as you have doubtless observed, is by wrinkles, and what are commonly termed 'crows' feet,' that form around the eyes. They are slight at first, but grow deeper and deeper. The next attack is near and just above the corners of the mouth, as shown in this colored plate. You can see what a haggard, and therefore old, appearance is conveyed to the face by these two lines running obliquely down from each corner of the nose. Next comes the wrinkle on the brow, then the last sign of age, the wrinkled and faded neck. If these lines and marks lend an appearance of age, their absence, it follows as a matter of course, will do away with that appearance and give, instead, youth. How, then, can we abolish these wrinkles? They are caused by a flabbiness of the skin and facial muscles. I apply a common-sense cure. The dressmaker whose dress is a trifle too long or baggy, takes out a piece. The skin is too long and baggy. I do as the dressmaker—I cut out a piece—take out a loop, as it were."

"Is not this operation rather doubtful and painful?" I asked, still scarcely comprehending.

"Not at all doubtful, and attended with very little pain. For instance, in removing crows-feet. Drawing the skin back tight at the ear, with these sharp scissors I, at that point where the seam will be concealed by the hair, cut out a narrow strip. Then sew the two edges together with this fine needle and it is done. The skin lies tight around the eyes, as smooth as marble. Of course, where a patient has wrinkles in the brow, on the neck, around the mouth and other places it takes longer and is attended with more inconvenience, but the principle is the same in all. By taking out a strip behind each ear and pulling the skin back tight I can give a woman of 50 as smooth a chin and mouth as any girl fresh from school. A few weeks ago a young girl came to be treated for wrinkles on the brow. They were so deep, the skin was so flabby you could have put a knitting-needle in the folds. I took out a strip of the flabby skin high up on her forehead, and pulling the two pieces together over the gap sewed them together again. Her bangs completely conceal the seam and she looks 50 per cent. younger and prettier than she did before."

"And how long does this rejuvenating process avail them?"

"Varying lengths. Sometimes, if the skin is sewed too tightly, it breaks within a few months, but a case properly treated should last several years. Last week I saw a lady whose neck I smoothed out four years ago, and it was still in very fair condition. After that length of time, however, it is generally the case that new wrinkles appear."

"And can you, with another operation, again rejuvenate that patient?"

"Certainly. They are treated precisely as before and this can go on indefinitely—until, in fact, signs of age other than those of wrinkles and marks manifest themselves and thus render it unnecessary to conceal in one respect what is so apparent in all others. As for wrinkles, though, my patients need never become old."

"I suppose you are patronized entirely by women?"

The Doctor smiled.

"You will be surprised," he said, "to learn that almost the contrary is the case. I have had for the last two weeks an old widower under my care, and a more particular or irascible individual it would be hard to find. Six months ago, before his wife died, I used often to see him on Canal street, ambling along in a slouchy, slip-shod manner with baggy, ill-fitting clothes. He is now a regular dude, and is paying me a hundred-dollar fee to smooth his face and neck. He has even had the wrinkles taken out of his hands—the skin on them is as tight and smooth as parchment. Yes, sir, for vanity, commend me to the widowers; women can't approach 'em."

"What class of women come to you, as a rule?"

"There is hardly any rule about it, though if there were I should perhaps say actresses and professional women generally. I have on my list, though, a large number of widows and old maids. The latter, when they get to be about 30 or 35, prove excellent customers, and come to me every few months to have a wrinkle taken up. One who has not given this subject attention has very little idea of the difference a wrinkle makes in the personal appearance. Look, for instance, at this photograph of a young woman taken before coming to me. She is young, yet a flabbiness of skin gives her wrinkles, and she looks old. I take up a loop, tighten the skin, and note the difference. She is ten years younger."

The photographs certainly spoke highly for the Doctor's skill; the likenesses were of the same person, yet one seemed taken in youth, the other in old age.

"A spinster of forty," he continued, "with two deep lines between her brows, the oblique lines at the corners of her mouth and wrinkles on her neck, will look every day of her age and ten years besides. With those ravages of time removed she can be made to look less than thirty. You would be astonished were I to tell you the names of some who have been treated by me with the object of making a good marriage. Miss D., a notice of whose marriage to the wealthy Gravier-street broker you saw recently in the *Picayune*, was fully thirty-five years old. She came to me six months ago, and now her husband hasn't the slightest idea she's over twenty."

"Do you ever treat married women?"

"Oh! yes, they come to me for treatment with the idea of holding their husband's affections. You see, when the wives begin to get old and wrinkled the men, some of them, become a little negligent—they look too much at younger women, and I think it very sensible in the wives to cure that by making themselves young again. Many a New Orleans man has been surprised, and mightily pleased, too, you can depend, at the sudden youthfulness of his wife."

"Well, Doctor," I said, putting my finger to my nose, "you say on your sign you also cure red noses. That is a point on which I am particularly interested. Do you effect a real cure or is it but temporary?"

"That depends entirely on the patient. I don't mean upon his nose—I can cure any case, no matter of what kind or standing—but literally upon the patient, whether he wishes a permanent or merely temporary cure."

"How is it? Do not all wish permanent cures?"

"Perhaps. But all are not willing to submit to the treatment necessary for that. A man will come in here Saturday night. He has a red nose and wishes to whiten up for Sunday—I apply my patent nose poultices and in a few hours his nose is bleached and he is ready for his Sunday calls. You are, no doubt, frequently surprised at the pale, intellectual complexion of some friend who the day before had a horribly red nose and sallow face. It is my nose poultices and washes that do it."

"What wash do you use?"

"A common one is a weak solution of bichloride of mercury with emulsion of bitter almond, that, with the other ingredients necessary in the treatment—my poultices, etc.—will turn a red nose white in a very short time. But I do not approve of this makeshift affair. When my patients will submit I make a permanent cure. It takes some months to do it, but I will guarantee not only to bleach the nose, but greatly benefit the general health. The treatment is based purely on hygienic principles. The patient lives on peaches and prunes, takes frequent baths and drinks gallons of hot water. This, with hot foot baths, brings the blood down from the nose into the feet, from whence it becomes redistributed throughout the body on an equalized basis. A patient undergoing this system will find, after a week, that his feet are a bright red, but this does not matter, so long as it all comes from the stock of redness in his nose. This treatment removes the *cause* and is permanent. Any treatment that does not remove the cause will relieve only temporarily, and you may set down as a fraud any nose doctor who says he can permanently bleach a nose within less than three months. I have tried it, and even with a mild case of redness it takes that time to produce a true whiteness."

Alas! where could I find three months to call my own? I took my finger from my nose and blushed as the doctor looked at that crimson organ.

"Young man," he said, "you had better take a course of treatment. Your fondness for lemonade will certainly render a cure difficult, but by living on prunes and hot water I think it can be done. Will you try this poultice?"

I stammered my thanks, but was forced to decline, owing to an engagement I suddenly remembered. Stepping out of the courtway, I saw two dark-eyed Creole beauties with oval faces and skins plump and smooth as ivory. As I passed they shot at me with their roguish eyes most bewitching glances, but my heart was steeled against them.

"These Creole beauties all have patches behind their necks and seams under their ears—they are sewed up by this French doctor," I thought to myself, and did a thing I had never done before—I walked the streets of New Orleans, cold and proudly, unaffected by the sight of some of the loveliest women in America. M. L. M.

Worth a Licking.

[Harper's Magazine.]

Some years ago in Georgia that band of Christians known as Ascensionists were having a grand revival. One day when the meeting was in full force a storm came up, and a young gentleman who was out hunting with his servant took refuge in the church door. Being curious to see the service, the two hunters crept up into the gallery, and there hid in a place where they could observe without being observed.

"Come, Lord, come; our robes are ready. Come, Lord, come," cried the preacher, while all present gave a loud "Amen."

"Marsa Gabe," whispered Cuffy, lifting his hunting-horn to his mouth, "let me gib dem jist one toot."

"Put that horn down, or I'll break your head," replied the master in a whisper.

The horn dropped by Cuffy's side, and again the minister cried: "Come, Lord, come; we are all ready for Thy coming. Come, Lord, come."

"Do, Marsa Gabe—do jist lemme gib 'em jist one little toot," pleaded Cuffy, wetting his lips and raising the horn.

"If you don't drop that horn, Cuffy, I'll whip you within an inch of your life," whispered the exasperated master.

"Blow, Gabriel, blow; we are ready for His coming. Blow, Gabriel, blow," pleaded the minister.

Cuffy could no longer resist the temptation, and sent a wild peal ringing from end to end of the church; but long before its last echo died away his master and himself were the only occupants of the building.

"I's ready fur de licking, Marsa Gabe," said Cuffy, showing every tooth in his head, "for I 'clare to gracious it's worf two lickings to see de way common farm cattle kin git ober de ground wid skeared 'Scensionists behind dem."

High Art at Popular Prices.

[Chicago News.]

John L. Sullivan is a genuine philanthropist. He has reduced the price of admission to his performance from $2 to $1, in order, as he says, to give the poor, as well as the rich, an opportunity to witness them.

Too Much of the Luxury.

[New York Mail.]

Queen Victoria has shown again how foolish unrestrained emotion may render any woman who makes a luxury of grief.

Worse Than Col. Ingersoll.

[New York Mail.]

A church scrimmage is an unmitigated calamity to all concerned and to the cause of Christianity.

CITY FEATURES.

O. and M. Railway.—Until further notice trains by this line will leave Louisville for St. Louis at 7 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; for Cincinnati at 7 A. M. and 2:25 P. M. All other trains have been abandoned.

Far better than quinine is Dr. Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Chill Cure. Merely breaking the chill is not sufficient—the cause must be removed. Wintersmith's Chill Cure never fails. Sold by all druggists.

Use Winifrede Coal for grates and stoves.

Southern Merchants and Druggists.—We call the especial attention of the merchants and druggists now in our city to the advertisement of Dr. Wintersmith's valuable family medicines. They are very popular wherever sold, generally superseding all preparations they come in competition with. They are prepared with great care and skill by an eminent chemist of long experience. For sale by all of our wholesale druggists, and are recommended and prescribed by our leading physicians.

Courier-Journal.

ADVERTISING RATES.

DAILY EDITION. Per line.

First, fifth and eighth pages	$0 18
Inside pages (publishers' option)	15
Special Notices, nonpareil	25
City Features, nonpareil	40
Reading matter, nonpareil	50
Reading matter, minion	75
For Sales, Rents, Wants, Boarding, Steamboats, Marriages, Deaths, Religious and Society Notices	12½

SUNDAY EDITION. Per line.

First page	$0 20
Other pages	18
Special Notices	30
Reading matter, nonpareil	75
Reading matter, minion	1 00
For Sales, Rents, Wants, Boarding, Steamboats, Marriages, Deaths, Religious and Society Notices	15

WEEKLY EDITION. Per line.

Ordinary advertisements	$0 60
Business Notices	75
Reading matter, nonpareil	1 00
Reading matter, minion	1 25

Solid Agate the Basis of Measurement.

Seven Words to a Line. Fourteen Lines to An Inch.

☞ The following discounts will be made on individual contracts:

On contracts from	$100 to $300	5 per cent
On contracts from	300 to 500	10 per cent
On contracts from	500 to 1,000	15 per cent
On contracts from	1,000 to 1,500	20 per cent
On contracts from	1,500 to 2,000	25 per cent
On contracts from	2,000 upward	30 per cent

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.
(Postage prepaid by the Publishers.)

Daily.		Sundays Omitted.	
One Year	$12 00	One Year	$12 00
Six Months	7 00	Six Months	6 00
Three Months	3 50	Three Months	3 00

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Per week, Sundays included .... 30 cents
Per week, Sundays omitted .... 25 cents
Weekly paper one year $1 50; six months 75 cents; three months 50 cents.

COURIER-JOURNAL BRANCH OFFICES.

The COURIER-JOURNAL *has established Branch Offices for Correspondence and the receipt of advertisements and subscriptions, and where files of the paper may always be found, as follows:*

NEW YORK—*Rooms 63 and 64 Tribune Building. F. T. McFadden, Manager.*

CINCINNATI—*Northeast corner Fourth and Race sts., Commercial Building. F. T. McFadden, Manager.*

WASHINGTON, D. C.—*No. 607 Fourteenth st. opposite Ebbitt House. O. O. Stealey, Manager.*

CHICAGO, ILL.—*Club Room, 5 Grand Pacific Hotel. Edgar L. Wakeman, Manager.*

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 16, 1884.

PICKED UP.

REV. DR. MORTON had large congregations at both of his services at the Second church yesterday. The week's meetings will be concluded by the one at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

COMMISSIONER SMITH has received the money for the teachers of Jefferson county, and all that have handed in their report for the 40 per cent. due them will be paid on application.

THE Vice Presidents of the Women's Christian Temperance Union are requested to meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the headquarters of the Union, to attend to business of importance.

MESSRS. STUBER & BRO., 434 East Market street, have issued some very fine photographic views of the flood. One of the "Point," taken from the top of the Galt House, is especially excellent.

REV. DR. MYERS' free class for Jewish adults for Hebrew and religious instruction will meet in the school-room of the First-street Temple Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All cordially welcome.

JESSE JOBE, who is charged with violating the internal revenue laws, was brought to this city from Metcalfe county yesterday by Deputy Marshal George Campbell. He was lodged in jail to await trial.

REV. DR. WEST will preach at the Central Presbyterian church Sunday morning and evening at the usual hours. At the close of the former service a letter will be read from Rev. Dr. Gunn to Dr. West.

TICKETS for the grand Galt House charity ball, to come off on the evening of the 22d inst., are much sought after, and the committee has limited the sale to 1,000, as more can not be accommodated comfortably.

GEORGE THOMAS was arrested yesterday by Detectives Daly and Owens and lodged in jail as a suspected felon. The officers suppose that he is the man who stole a fine saddle valued at $40 from Capt. Crit. Ireland's stable some time ago.

THE following deaths were reported yesterday: Charles M. Anderson, age 11 months, pneumonia; John Hays, age 58, pneumonia and exposure; Cinderella Budke, age 6 months, pneumonia; W. Bailley, age 45, paralysis; F. M. Harris, age 4, erysipelas; Archibald Alexander, age 18 months, croup.

THE new police patrol wagons were put in operation for the first time yesterday, both being located for the present at Central police station. Officers Jimmie Jacobs and Ed. Bright have them in charge. The first use to which they were put was in hauling mattresses and other supplies for the flood sufferers. They are light wagons, with a carrying capacity of some ten or twelve men.

PRICE HUNDLEY, a section boss on the L. and N. railroad, who is charged with being connected with the gang of counterfeiters which the United States Marshals and detectives have been raiding heavily the last few days, was arrested by Special Bailiff Johnson yesterday. He was lodged in jail with the others, and his arrest makes the last for whom warrants have been issued.

PERSONAL POINTS.

H. D. McHenry, Hartford, Ky., is at the Louisville Hotel.

Geo. W. Allen, of Birmingham, Ala., is at the Louisville Hotel.

Capt. J. L. Strange, of Burksville, Ky., is stopping at Alexander's Hotel.

Sheriff Wm. Hatchett, of Henderson, Ky., is a guest at the Alexander Hotel.

Mr. J. M. Ryan, Traveling Agent Traders' Dispatch, was in the city this week.

Hon. Lewis Jones and wife, of Homevalley, Ky., are guests at the Alexander Hotel.

Mrs. T. M. Levering and daughter Maud, of Minneapolis, are visiting Mrs. G. C. Breed.

A. S. Appleton, general agent for the *Current*, of Chicago, is stopping at the Louisville Hotel.

Messrs. James Smith and Patrick Barry came all teh way from Bowling Green yesterday to view the flood.

Alexander's.—F. F. Rosegrant, Brooklyn, N. Y.; G. B. Lewis, Grand Rapids, Mich.; L. H. Blanton, J. B. Troutman, Jules Le Page and wife, Indianapolis, Ind.; Chas. E. Axline, New Albany, Ind.; J. L. Bush, Cincinnati; W. H. Hart, Peru, Ind.; James M. Byars, James H. Ernest, Glade Springs, Va.; R. H. Carter, Martinsville, Ind.; W. H. Coons, Franklin, Ind.; J. J. Cook, Chicago; F. Kennedy, Cleveland; Atho Allen, Greencastle, Ind.; Mrs. S. H. Schmidt, Columbus, O.; H. L. Cole, Binghampton, N. Y.; I. B. James, J. A. Moore, Marion, Ky.; Z. T. Miller, Raywick; Thos. Deering, Nicholasville; J. M. Johnson, Wm. Hackett, Henderson; Curtis H. Brown, New Haven; T. W. Howell, Shelbyville; Sam B. Houston, Morganfield.

HENDERSON is high and dry, with the water within twenty inches of last year's flood.

ANCHORAGE ASYLUM.

Proceedings of the Joint Legislative Investigating Committee at Its Second Day's Session.

Dr. R. N. Barbour Testifies That He Saw Nothing Wrong in Two Visits to the Asylum.

Commissioner J. M. Robinson Gives His Evidence Straight to the Examining Committee.

Two-thirds of the Inmates of the Asylum Not Lunatics, But Merely Weak-minded Paupers.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The Asylum Investigating Committee convened at Alexander's Hotel at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The committeemen were all present, also Dr. Gale, Commissioners Garr, Robinson, Herr, Roach and Owen. Mr. Bremaker was kept away by the high water, also Mr. Wesley Whips. Judge Barnett was absent, owing to sickness. There was nothing dramatically startling brought out in the evidence taken, nor was anything expected.

DR. R. N. BARBOUR,

of this city, was the first witness heard. In response to questions from Capt. Peay, of the committee, he testified as to lows:

"I am 73 years of age; am a practicing physician, of the allopathy school. I have practiced medicine 48 years. I have visited Anchorage Asylum twice—last fall and last week. I went at the solicitation of the parents of Miss Katie Tabb, an inmate of the institution, I having been her physician previous to her confinement. I remained about one hour at each visit, and saw Miss Tabb each time. Dr. Gale said on my first visit that he had seen the patient professionally but once. He did not call to see patients unless they were reported seriously ill, or were extreme cases. The general care was left to assistants. On my first visit Miss Tabb had been in the asylum not quite two months. I paid these visits at the solicitation of the lady's parents, brothers and sisters. On my second visit Dr. Gale was sick in his room, where I saw him. He said the patient's mind was no better. I did not ask Dr. Gale on this visit when he had seen the patient last. The object of my visit was to see her, which I did. Her physical condition was not as good as on my first visit, and her mental condition was no better. On my first visit I conversed with Dr. Gale concerning the plan of treatment he pursued. He stated that he gave but little medicine, and relied principally on kind treatment, good nursing, bathing, etc."

Dr. Gale asked the witness if he did not say they practiced medicine there just as they did anywhere else.

Dr. Barbour answered that he believed so, and then repeated the answer given before, adding "diet" to the list of curatives.

The witness was cross-questioned, and made the following statement:

"Miss Tabb fell at a skating rink, and brain fever set in. On my first visit I thought her improved considerably physically. On the second visit she did not look so well. I did not know whether she was properly treated or not. Miss Tabb, I believe now, has sane moments. She is about 21 years of age. I have no personal knowledge of any maltreatment or cruelty practiced in the institution. I know no one personally who has made complaints against the asylum. I have heard of one person, though, who says she was treated wrong—a Miss Penny. But perhaps she ought to be there now. I don't think if I were in charge of an institution of this kind I could run it without some restraints. I do not believe either in a system of punishments."

Dr. Gale asked the witness if he did not think it was necessary to have Miss Tabb under restraint on account of her liability to injure herself in some manner. He also described a large chair in which that patient was placed and kept, and asked the witness if he did not think it necessary.

"I think the chair was indispensably necessary. It was stationary, near a register or heater, so she would not get cold. Miss Tabb's condition was such as to require some restraint."

After a brief consultation by the committee, Dr. Barbour was relieved and the next witness,

MR. J. M. ROBINSON,

one of the Commissioners of the Asylum, was called. He said:

"I am a Commissioner of Central Lunatic Asylum. I was appointed to the office by Gov. Blackburn, in April of last year, I think. I qualified in the same month I was appointed. The regular meeting of the Commissioners is held on the 3d of each month. I attended my first meeting on May 3, I believe. My next visit was on June 4. I have missed two or three meetings. I was there at the February meeting, this month. We held a business meeting. We did not go through all the wards at this meeting—only the female wards and one or two of the male wards. We make it a special business in going through the wards to shake hands with the patients, speak to them in passing, and listen to their little complaints. I have never heard a complaint of ill-treatment from any of the patients during my entire membership of the board. Their complaints were made against friends and relatives who put them there, but I have heard no fault found with the treatment.

"I should like to say here that at the last November meeting I went out with a number of Commissioners early in the morning and spent the entire day, visiting every ward, including the colored ward, where we spent two hours.

"I never have visited the asylum except at the official meetings of the board, excepting one or two social visits paid Dr. Gale. I attended one of the asylum balls, given for the inmates, as an invited guest. I don't know that the Commissioners have contracted any debt that was unauthorized by law, unless it was in the introduction into the asylum of a new set of boilers for heating purposes. The debt contracted in this case was about $10,000. The Legislature had ordered the erection of a new building, and it had to be heated. The old boilers were wholly inadequate, and beside were worn out and useless. They had been condemned by Mr. Hermany, an expert in matters of this sort.

"The law requires the Commissioners to meet once a month, although the by-laws require some of the Commissioners to visit the asylum every week. I have known of no system of punishment in use in the institution. There is no restraint or rule to prevent patients seeing their friends or any visitor. Commissioner Garr lives within half a mile of the asylum. Commissioner Herr lives about two miles from it, and Commissioner Wesley Whips about half a mile away. All the other Commissioners live in this city. It was not the habit of the Commissioners to question the employes or subordinates in the asylum as to the conduct of the institution, unless there was a special investigation requiring their presence before us. The steward always made reports to us of what he had done and the kind of food given the patients. We frequently conversed with the assistant physician, who is appointed by the Governor, about the condition of patients, as he is engaged exclusively in the medical treatment of the inmates. The usual habit of the Commissioners in going through the grounds and wards was to go in twos or threes. We were not always accompanied by the Superintendent or assistant. We were let through locked doors by the attendant stationed in the ward, and conducted through by them generally. When we would see a patient with his hands in a muff we would inquire into the reason therefor, and when we would see a patient confined on a lounge covered by a screen, for the purpose of restraint, we would inquire into that.

"As a side statement, I would like to say that the 600 patients at the asylum are not all raving maniacs, as many people think; two-thirds of them are simply mentally incapable of taking care of themselves—merely imbeciles. They are more like paupers than lunatics. I have met a number of persons sent there by due process of law who I am satisfied were not insane; but were merely imbeciles, or weak-minded; they were committed as full-fledged lunatics though."

A consultation was held as to whether it would be advisable to examine any more witnesses at that session, and it was decided to adjourn until 10 o'clock to-day.

THE DECALOGUE.

The Sermon of Rabbi Myers on the Second Commandment.

The Second Commandment was the text of Rabbi Myers' discourse last evening at the First-street Temple. He said the Decalogue was the basis of our religious and social system, and an embodiment of general principles; and that its contents must be regarded as having reference to indispensable laws emanating from it to regulate our conduct and actions. The grand truth of the revelation, "I am the Eternal," having been declared, the injunction against worshiping any other being immediately succeeds it, and in order that it might be impressed upon the people and ever be remembered and regarded as a Sinaic doctrine, the Lord used an expression termed by Jewish commentators "suited to the capacities of mankind." Hence the words, "for I, the Lord thy God, am a jealous God," and will not permit any of the worship due to Me, the Creator, to be shared by any being, however great, which I have created. Although the word "jealous" can in no way be properly applied to Him who is Supreme, it was regarded with significance by the ancients, and seems to have exercised an influence over them, as appears from the thirty-first chapter of the Book of Job. We have now to consider the application of the sentence, "Visiting the iniquity of parents upon the children unto the third and fourth generation," and explain its apparent inconsistency. The skeptic holds to the wording of the text, with the view of impugning the veracity of the Bible and questioning God's mercy or justice, and says it is inconsistent with Divine goodness to make him responsible for sins which he did not commit, nor could not avoid. This, however, is not the intention of the text, which but declares a natural consequence of every day experience, namely, that the relation between one generation and another, and especially the ties between parents and children are so interwoven that the very nature of things entails results for good or evil upon our descendants. Judaism does not acknowledge a transfer of moral guilt. It is declared in the verse 16, chapter xxiv. of Deuteronomy, "parents shall not perish on account of their children, nor children on account of their parents; every man shall perish for his own sin." Reflection will convince us of the effect of one generation upon succeeding ones. If our parents have neglected our mental and moral culture, we, and to a certain extent our children, suffer thereby. If they have been profligate and wasted their means, or by dissipation and intemperance have contracted diseases which are often entailed, then, unquestionably the sins of parents are visited upon their children and children's children. When guilty parents are punished, either by divine or human law, the effect is, from the very nature of things, felt by their children, but they are not morally responsible, for the prophet declared, "The righteousness of the righteous shall be upon him, and the wickedness of the wicked shall be upon himself." By our individual conduct and actions we create influences which extend themselves throughout the vast regions of the future, and as no emotion agitates our hearts so powerfully as affection for our offspring, we should shun most carefully the commission of any act which might prove prejudicial to the peace and welfare of our posterity.

An earnest appeal was then made by Dr. Myers in behalf of the sufferers by the flood.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

THE Yoke-fellows' Band will meet this evening at 6 o'clock. They will begin their street work at 7 o'clock and continue till 8 o'clock.

DR. A. L. HOBBS will lead the Sunday-school teachers' meeting this afternoon at 3 o'clock. All who wish to study the lesson are invited to attend.

TO-MORROW afternoon at 4 o'clock there will be a song service in the Young Men's Christian Association building, to which both ladies and gentlemen are invited.

TO-MORROW afternoon, at 8:30 o'clock, there will be a Gospel meeting at the rooms of the Railroad Branch, 921 West Broadway; also, at the same hour, services will be held at the rooms on Jefferson, near Wenzel.

THERE will be a meeting for young men only in the Association building this evening at 8 o'clock. Topic: "Am I Keeping His Words?" (John xiv., 21-24.) All young men are cordially invited. If there be any young men in the city who are strangers, they are invited to come.

THE Boys' Branch hold their weekly prayer-meeting in their room every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All boys are invited to attend. To-morrow afternoon, at 5:30 o'clock, there will be a meeting for boys only in the Association building. Mr. Morris B. Belknap delivered a very interesting lecture to the Boys' Branch last night. Topic: "Brazil."

Marriage Licenses.

For the week ending at noon yesterday the County Clerk issued marriage licenses to the twenty-five couples named below, the last four being colored:

Courtney Hays and Carrie Rush.
John G. Jekel and Larilina Gift.
John Duttlinger and Anna Kaes.
J. Schawann and Maggie Dieldman.
Charles Eicken and Sophia Gratzer.
John Largin and Minnie Parks.
John Zirkel and Anna Spiesberger.
James Flynn and Mary Moore.
Herbert Carpenter and Cora Anderson.
H. J. Saffran and Francis Specht.
John Carlan and Lillie Hunt.
E. F. Benson and Irene Singer.
Joseph Keller and Catharine Heidenrich.
John T. Malone and Mary Garden.
Louis C. Bryer and Mary Casey.
John Duffy and Ann Vanfeld.
Wm. M. Gocherti and Lena Willinger.
J. B. Edwards and Sallie Beatty.
C. L. Harryman and Josephine Scott.
A. H. Harryman and Annie Blackman.
John T. Holtzclaw and Harriett Adams.
John Bailey and Kate Bauffman.
W. Jones and Jennie McCurley.
Samuel Higgins and Julia Gaither.
T. M. Jackson and Celia Johnson.

Science for the Ladies.

The lecture given by Dr. Tanner at the Polytechnic Society to the ladies yesterday was one of the most interesting given in the course of physics so far, and was attended by a large number of ladies. Next Friday the highly-interesting subject of "Pneumatics" will be taken up and explained at length. This lecture will embrace a number of instructive and beautiful experiments. The lectures that are to follow in this course will be of more than usual interest, and the ladies are anticipating many pleasant hours in listening to them. Next Monday a popular lecture will be given in the Opera-house to the public, the subject of "Food Adulteration" to be continued. Baking powders, canned goods, lard and other important articles of food will be taken up. Milk will receive a full share of the lecturer's time. These public lectures commence promptly at 8 o'clock and are free to those wishing to attend. Tickets can be secured by applying to the librarian of the society.

The Next Democratic Convention.

The committee which has in charge the movement to secure the next National Democratic Convention for this city met in Judge Barnett's office last evening. But little was done beyond determining upon the necessary plans of action. It was decided that a part of the committee leave this afternoon for Washington, to be followed Monday by others. Those leaving will probably be Messrs. H. D. McHenry, J. Stoddard Johnston, T. H. Sherley, Judge Thompson and others. Hon. Henry Watterson and Messrs. J. M. Fetter and M. Muldoon are already in Washington. Telegrams have been received which say that prospects are flattering.

COUNSEL AND CLIENT.

The McCrory-Miller Case Concluded in the Vice Chancellor's Court With a Verdict of One Cent For the Plaintiff.

THREE DIVORCES GRANTED.

CHARLES AKERS sued the Zion Baptist church in the Chancery Court yesterday for $345 due on account.

JAMES BRIDGEFORD sued Patrick Keenehan in the Common Pleas Court yesterday for $120 on account.

WM. SHADBURNE and A. D. Mullikin sued B. Higgins, L. W. Johnson, W. N. Johnson and Mary J. Mitchell on apportionment warrants.

THE case of the Commonwealth vs. Fred Diesenroth, for the killing of his brother-in-law, was called in the Circuit Court yesterday and continued till April 24.

JOSEPHINE SCHWERDT filed a suit in the Chancery Court yesterday for divorce from her husband, George Schwerdt, on the ground of abandonment. They were married September 17, 1872, and lived together till March 21, 1882.

THE suit of Mary E. Burcham vs. the L. and N. railroad for $25,000 damages for running over and killing D. H. Burcham, at Seventh and Oak streets, some time ago, was begun for the second time in the Vice Chancellor's Court yesterday.

THE Chancellor granted divorces yesterday to Franciska Dohrn from John Dohrn, on the ground of abandonment; Sallie G. Lytle from Jake Lytle, for same cause; Andrew Eason from Ellen Eason, on the ground of defendant's alleged lewdness.

THE case of H. D. Berthel vs. Joseph Leist was concluded in the Vice Chancellor's Court yesterday. Defendant, who is a tenant, had slapped plaintiff's child and pulled its ears. The jury returned a verdict of $25 damages for the plaintiff. The suit was for $1,000.

WM. D. MARTIN filed a suit in the Chancery Court yesterday vs. E. D. Tyler, Ed. Doll, L. D. Simmes, C. F. Williams, Jr., and D. M. Rodman, to recover $502, the cost of improving and grading the sidewalks in front of property belonging to defendants under the city ordinance.

THE case of P. H. McCrory and John White vs. S. A. and C. H. Miller was concluded in the Vice Chancellor's Court yesterday. The suit was brought to recover $25,000 damages, which the plaintiffs alleged they sustained on account of a malicious prosecution on the part of the defendants. The jury returned a verdict of one cent damages.

PROCEEDINGS IN COURT, FEB. 15.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.—Commonwealth vs. D. & W. Beresford; continued to March 6. Same vs. Fred. Diesenroth; murder; continued to April 24.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Hickman, admr., vs. L., C. and L. R. R. Co.; order submitting motion to dismiss set aside; motion to dismiss withdrawn. Davenport vs. Zable; motion and grounds for new trial filed and set for 19th. Anderson vs. Carley, &c.; heard in part and laid over. Berthel vs. Leish; motion to file amended petition sustained; amended petition filed and controverted; jury; verdict and judgment for plaintiff for $25. McCrory, &c., vs. Miller; verdict and judgment for plaintiffs for one cent. Burcham, admx., vs. L. and N. R. R. Co.; jury; Chas. A. Graham appointed official reporter; heard in part and laid over.

Attest: PAUL CAIN, D. C.

CHANCERY COURT.—Wicke vs. Flynn; submitted. Shipp vs. Phillips; submitted. Loring, &c., vs. Johnson; postponed to 23d. Baker & Rubel vs. same; postponed to 23d. Weber vs. McClish; postponed to 23d. Cavanaugh vs. Straub; remanded. Simmons vs. McKee; postponed to 20th. Haskins vs. Arterburn; demurrer filed and submitted. Koblock vs. Timmins; postponed to 19th. Hill vs. Hill; postponed to 20th. Williams vs. Williams; submitted. Read vs. Hoffler; postponed to 19th. Bequaim vs. Bequaim; submitted. Kroutler vs. Flannery; demurrer filed and submitted. Shadburne vs. Dupuy; order rule and postponed to 23d. Casselman vs. Kaye; submitted. Mather and wife on petition; proof publication filed and submitted and judgment. Gorley vs. Gorley; submitted. Shea vs. Fitzpatrick; submitted on exceptions. Meyer vs. Waller; answer filed. Spratt vs. Halsey; opinions filed and motion for new trial overruled. Dohn vs. Dohn; judgment. Bernhardt vs. Gately; judgment. Meyer vs. Schweriquin; judgment. Hoots vs. Grasty; assigned to 19th. Lytle vs. Lytle; judgment. Klass and wife on petition; motion to strike out overruled. Blitz and wife on petition; same order. Cavanaugh vs. Straub; assigned to 19th. Citizens' Gas Company vs. Louisville Gas Co.; judgment. Meyer vs. Miller; judgment. Pook vs. Wood; judgment. Kentucky Street Railway Company vs. Louisville City Railway Company; opinion filed and motion overruled. Shane vs. Forsythe; judgment. Morrill vs. Osborne; opinion filed and petition dismissed. Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Snapp; judgment. Board of Trustees vs. Tatum; motion for new trial overruled and exceptions. Allen vs. Allen; submission set aside and leave to amend. Comar vs. Kain; opinion filed and judgment. McGregor vs. Kentucky Tobacco Association; opinion filed; motion to file amended petition overruled. Williams vs. Leezer; opinion filed and demurrer overruled. Gault vs. Flannery; judgment. Easom vs. Easom; judgment. Bell vs. Reitze; opinion filed and motion to strike out overruled. Pfeiffer vs. Pfeiffer; report sale filed. Nevin vs. Roach; report sale filed. Parker vs. Parker; report sale filed. McKenzie vs. Robinson; report sale filed. Berry vs. Becker; Commissioner's report filed. Smith vs. Rudd; Commissioner's report filed. Briscoe vs. Ross; Commissioner's report filed. Hite vs. Hoefer; Commissioner's report filed. Kennedy vs. Hyatt; exceptions filed and assigned to the 20th. Nevin vs. Roach; cons nt order. Baurman vs. Cochran; money paid; rule made absolute and attachments and motion for leave and set for 29th. Bate vs. Fried; assignments filed. Sullivan vs. Hays; two weeks to file amended answer. Logan vs. Kellar; mandate filed. Camp vs. Camp; order leave and order rule. Schmitt vs. Lemberger; order leave. Winkle vs. Thomas; amended petition filed. Chamberlin vs. Pilcher; motion to transfer to Court of Common Pleas and submitted. Masonic Savings Bank vs. Chamberlin; agreed order. Effinger vs. Effinger; answer filed. Gray vs. Gray; response filed. Pfeiffer vs. Pfeiffer; order rule. Hoch vs. Hollis; money paid. Hamilton vs. Dunnesnil; order deed. Spalding vs. Spalding; answer filed. Ferrell vs. Johnston; bill of exceptions filed. Funk vs. Funk; assignment filed and order leave. Hall vs. Bradley; order. Thompson vs. Wizotski; one week to answer. Fry vs. Winterkorn; guardian ad litem appointed. Hornsby vs. Fitzpatrick; order leave. Board of Trustees vs. Lewis' heirs; two weeks to amend answer. Jones vs. Japley; money paid. Seivers vs. Spears; money paid and order. Pratt vs. Rupp; amended petition filed. Martin vs. Martin; commissioner appointed. Rogers, on petition; order publication. German Bank vs. Stay; amended petition filed. Miles vs. Cogart; amended petition filed. Jenkins vs. Sullivan; answer filed. Holman vs. Doherty; answer filed. Williams vs. Burroughs; judgment for costs. Grainger vs. Newcomb-Buchanan Co.; rules made absolute and attachment. Jones vs. National Mutual Benefit Association; reply filed. Speed vs. Fidelity Trust Co.; report sale filed. Abraham vs. Bonne; two weeks to answer. Farmers' and Drovers' Bank vs. Smith; demurrer filed and submitted. Selvage vs. Thompson; motion and submitted. Sonne vs. Sonne; guardian ad litem appointed. Rudd vs. Rudd; assignment filed. Hite vs. Hite; assignment filed. Miller vs. Miller; reply filed. Kraker vs. Meyer; amended petition filed. Robb vs. Robb; rule renewed. Eichhorn vs. Connell; amended petition filed. Falls City Real Estate Association vs. Williams; appeal granted. Green, guardian, on petition; report filed and judgment. Nevin vs. Roach; reply filed. Week vs. Week; rule respited to 4th of March. Wolf vs. Schlenck; demurrer filed and assigned to 20th. Schmitt vs. Berry; answer and cross-petition filed. Brannin vs. Brannin-Justi Co.; rule discharged. Walker vs. Walker; referred to Commissioner. Lentz vs. Parks; motion to file amended reply and set for 19th. Chambers vs. Barbour; referred to Commissioner. Fishback vs. Reisinger; rule renewed. Monheimer vs. Hart; answer filed and guardian ad litem appointed. Marshall vs. Cunningham; order deed. Lawrence vs. Simmons, &c.; appearance entered. Schuman vs. Schuman; appearance entered and two weeks to respond to rule. Sander vs. Hodge; order lease. Blake vs. Blake; order allowance. Bean vs. Haffenderfer; motion for new trial and assigned to 19th.

Attest: J. G. WALKER, D. C.

Submitted cases sent to the Chancellor—Holzmeister vs. Hopkins; Todd & Co. vs. Winston; Davis vs. Davis; Jennings vs. Jennings; Philips vs. Elder; Stuart vs. Jacob; Kulersick vs. Colored M. E. church.

Attest: J. G. WALKER, D. C.

CITY COURT.—Assault and Battery—Fred and Louis Ewald and Sam Owens; amended to disorderly conduct, the two latter dismissed and the former fined $5 till costs. B. Willoughby and John Buckner; dismissed. Concealing Birth of Bastard Child—Ben Hayden and Fish Thomas; continued one week. Grand Larceny—Sam Fields, Peter Ford and Charles Gay; dismissed. Emma Ross; dismissed. Geo. Reed; $300 to answer. Suspected Felon—Geo. Reed; dismissed. Malicious Cutting—G. Werferer; changed to disorderly and fined $15 and $500 for twelve months to keep the peace. W. H. Riddle; dismissed. Assault—James Johnson; $200 to answer. Fast and Reckless Driving—A. T. Murphy; continued till Tuesday. Drunk and Disorderly—H. S. Bowman; dismissed at costs. Mike McGray; $5 fine. D. English; dismissed at costs. Disorderly—John Bindner and Bruce Willoughby; $5 till costs. Josh Williams, Geo. Malone, Geo. Findley; continued till Tuesday. Pat McLaughlin; $500 bond for twelve months.

COURT CALENDAR, FEB. 16.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.—Nothing on docket.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Cases set at Rules*—Christmas vs. Hahn; Anderson vs. Wigginton; Goodfellow vs. O. and M. R. R. Co.; Morton vs. C., O. and S. W. R. R. Co.; Moffat vs. Kalb; Bewley & Co. vs. Pictet Artificial Ice Co.; Tobe vs. Williams; Merrick &c. vs. Holt; Struck, ex'r, vs. Muldoon; Commonwealth vs. Hoke, &c.; Moss vs. Sawyer; Dewald vs. Kirchgessner, &c.; Shoe and Leather National Bank vs. Wood, &c.; Dauber vs. Irwin; Saffold vs. Pennsylvania Co.; Saffold vs. A., T. and S. F. R. R. Co.; Whipple vs. Supreme Lodge Knights of Honor; Smith vs. Forwood; Crowe, executrix, vs. Bannon; Bonhomme vs. Price, &c.; Levi vs. Bruebler; Dulaney vs. Pearson, &c.; Daniels vs. Goodman; Stratton vs. Gnau; Baker vs. Hopkins; Kline & Simon vs. Klass & Blitz; Wilson vs. Daniels; Hoertz vs. Heinz; Schlass & Loeb vs. Klass & Blitz; Goldsmith vs. Klass & Blitz; Miller vs. Beck; Zurick, Greenwald & Co. vs. Louisville Buggy Company; Adams vs. National Horse-shoe Company; Bane vs. Travelers' Insurance Company.

VICE CHANCELLOR'S COURT.—Burcham, administratrix, vs. L. and N. R. R. Co.

Attest: PAUL CAIN, D. C.

IN REAL ESTATE.

The Market Injuriously Affected by the Flood, and Little Business of Importance Transacted.

OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE.

Very little has been going on in real estate circles this week. The flood has had a depressing effect upon this as in every other sort of business, and it is feared by some conservative dealers that it will be a long time before the market can recover. It is thought that the depreciation in some of the inundated property will amount to a large sum.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

B. Seales to Wm. H. Smith, 25 feet south side Breckinridge, 312 feet east of Hancock street	$1,000 00
G. W. Nicholson to J. L. Nicholson, interest in land in county	20 00
Jno. T. Wood to F. S. Scharfin, 40½ acres in county	2,200 00
S. B. Elliott to G. Hoertz, 4,161 feet and ½ inch on Broadway, Elliott avenue, Magazine, Chestnut, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets	24,936 25
Bank of Kentucky to C. Vonderhide, 26 feet north side Jefferson street, between Floyd and Preston	2,250 00
G. F. Downs to F. Zeller, 50 feet west side Newburg road, 525 feet south of Downs	650 00
F. E. Hodgman to E. Woefler, half interest in 34 feet south side of Walnut, 150 feet west of Eighteenth street	675 00
H. Heft to L. Heft, 31½ feet on the north east corner of East and Madison; 25 5-12 feet north side of Green street, 403 feet west of Preston	2,000 00
A. M. Kent to A. L. Schmidt, 50 feet north side of Chestnut street, between East and Preston	13,000 00
L. Bitter to J. Shuetz, 5-7 interest of 30 feet on the northeast corner of Campbell and Ballard street	1,000 00
W. W. Finley to S. Loller, 9 acres and 14 square poles, in county	2,250 00
E. L. Gardner to M. J. Stuber, land in county	2,000 00
Wm. Rommel to P. W. Swenck, 33 9-12 feet north side St. Catherine street, 101 feet east of Brook	827 50
J. C. Metcalfe's assignee to G. H. Cochran, 17 7-16 acres in county	175 00
R. B. Clemens to J. B. Herms, 25 feet west side Twelfth street, between Broadway and Maple	1,050 00
A. Bull to B. H. Cox, 10 acres in county	1,465 00
K. Eiler to Wm. Eckerle, 24 feet south side Jefferson street, between Hancock and Clay	200 00
J. W. Harned to M. E. Allan, 29 feet south side Oak street, 130 feet west of Brook	980 00
E. Evans to C. Cross, 30 feet west side Fifteenth street, 130 feet south of Jefferson	800 00
A. M. Holbrook to H. Wingman, 35 feet south side Jacob street	1,768 58
W. P. Johnston to C. A. Leech, 24½ feet south side Main street, between Fourth and Fifth	18,500 00
C. D. Bell to Wm. R. Warren, 50 feet east side Amber street	2,000 00
J. S. Evans to City of Louisville, one-half interest in 410 feet northwest corner Clay and Fulton streets	250 00
J. P. Harmon to L. Straus, 19 feet north side Market street, 62 feet east of Wenzel	1,400 00
J. Beck to C. Zugschwerdt, 22 feet south side Marshall street, 188 feet west of Campbell	175 00
R. B. Weaver to P. Sprauer, 50 feet south side Greenwood avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets; 50 feet north side Greenwood avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets	200 00

BUILDING PERMITS.

The following building permits were issued last week:

Fred Gorman, frame shed; Eighteenth and Bank	$50 00
John Keller, frame stable; Jefferson, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth	20 00
Joseph Haywold, frame stable; Fifteenth, between Magazine and Chestnut	20 00
Geo. Payne, frame stable; First, between Caldwell and Kentucky	35 00
John W. Hopewell, frame stable; Twenty-second, between Griffiths avenue and St. Xavier	100 00
Emily Rugg, frame dwelling; Logan, between Kentucky and Cain	500 00
Jacob Schmitt, frame dwelling; Breckinridge, between Clay and Shelby	750 00
M. J. Meyer, frame dwelling; Fifteenth, between Southgate and Lexington	250 00
M. Lynch, frame dwelling; Twelfth and Dumesnil	700 00

GEORGETOWN.

Mrs. Mary Rucker, a Widely-known Lady, Wife of Prof. J. J. Rucker, Dead, After a Short Illness.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

GEORGETOWN, Feb. 15.—Mrs. Mary Rucker, wife of Prof. J. J. Rucker, principal of the Baptist Female Seminary in this city, died at her residence to-day at 12 M. of pleuro-pneumonia, after a short, but very painful, illness. Mrs. Rucker was widely known throughout the State by her connection with the seminary, and her many estimable qualities of head and heart endeared her to a large circle of friends. She has been in charge of the domestic department of the school for fifteen years, and has filled the important and arduous duties of that station with singular acceptability. Her death casts a gloom over this entire community, and will be heard of with regret and sorrow in hundreds of families in Kentucky and the South. The funeral will take place on Sunday at 2 o'clock.

NEW ALBANY.

EDGAR GARVIN, of Evansville, is a guest of Sam A. Culbertson.

SAM VANCE, of St. Paul, is on a visit to his family in this city.

GEN. W. T. SPICELY, of Orleans, Ind., who was stricken with paralysis at the Franklin House, in this city, died last evening, aged 62 years. Gen. Spicely was a soldier in both the Mexican and the late wars, and bore the reputation of a brave and honorable man. For many years he was engaged in business in Orleans, where he was universally loved. The remains will be taken to Orleans for burial.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

TESTIMONY OF WM. CHRISMAN, CHIEF OF FIRE DEPARTMENT, JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.—*Dr. Wintersmith*—Dear Sir: I had dumb chills and night sweats for four months. I used quinine and various other remedies without any benefit. I took one bottle of your Chill Cure, and am now entirely relieved. It proved to be the only medicine that would do me any good. Respectfully, W. M. CHRISMAN, Chief of Fire Department, Jeffersonville, Ind.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

THE photograph of Miss Lizzie Evans, which will be given away to every lady attending the matinee at the Buckingham this afternoon, is very handsomely gotten up, and is an excellent portrait of her.

CHURCH NOTICES.

COLLEGE-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Robert Christie, pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

THREE lectures upon the "Evidences of the Approaching End of the Age, and the Return in Glory of the Lord Jesus Christ to Rule the World in Righteousness," will be given by Mr. William Ellis, editor of the *Christian Lamp*, of Birmingham, England, in Colgan's Hall, corner of Tenth and Walnut, on Sunday, February 17, at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7:30 P. M. All seeking freedom from human opinions are specially invited.

THE text of Spain's new commercial convention with the United States is identical with that made public January 5, but the clauses relating to the abrogation of tonnage duties on vessels sailing from America to Cuba and Porto Rico and the abolition of the duty on live fish imported into Cuba are to be submitted to the Cortes.

ADVICES from Pekin assert that the Imperial Council severely blamed Gen. Tang for not having supported the Black Flags at Sontay. The Council has decided to defend Bacninh to the uttermost.

A Safeguard.

The fatal rapidity with which slight Colds and Coughs frequently develop into the gravest maladies of the throat and lungs, is a consideration which should impel every prudent person to keep at hand, as a household remedy, a bottle of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

Nothing else gives such immediate relief and works so sure a cure in all affections of this class. That eminent physician, Prof. F. Sweetzer, of the Maine Medical School, Brunswick, Me., says:—

"Medical science has produced no other anodyne expectorant so good as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is invaluable for diseases of the throat and lungs."

The same opinion is expressed by the well-known Dr. L. J. Addison, of Chicago, Ill., who says:—

"I have never found, in thirty-five years of continuous study and practice of medicine, any preparation of so great value as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, for treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs. It not only breaks up colds and cures severe coughs, but is more effective than anything else in relieving even the most serious bronchial and pulmonary affections."

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Is not a new claimant for popular confidence, but a medicine which is to-day saving the lives of the third generation who have come into being since it was first offered to the public.

There is not a household in which this invaluable remedy has once been introduced where its use has ever been abandoned, and there is not a person who has ever given it a proper trial for any throat or lung disease susceptible of cure, who has not been made well by it.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has, in numberless instances, cured obstinate cases of chronic Bronchitis, Larnygitis, and even acute Pneumonia, and has saved many patients in the earlier stages of Pulmonary Consumption. It is a medicine that only requires to be taken in small doses, is pleasant to the taste, and is needed in every house where there are children, as there is nothing so good as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for treatment of Croup and Whooping Cough.

These are all plain facts, which can be verified by anybody, and should be remembered by everybody.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all druggists.

PIANOS, ETC.

PIANOS
—AND—
ORGANS!
Easy Terms



In buying a Piano or an Organ a great many persons have the idea that they must pay *all cash*. There are *thousands* of families who have an income of $50 or $100 per month who can easily spare $5 or $10 of it and scarcely *miss it*. To all such we would say, do not *wait to lay up enough* to pay for an instrument before buying, but see or write us *at once* for our terms. No matter if you can not pay but $5 a month toward an Organ, or only $10 toward a Piano—let us hear from you *without delay*, and we will satisfy you that we are giving *easier* terms than any music house in the United States. We furnish hundreds of homes each year with Pianos and Organs and take our pay in small installments each month or quarter, that were the purchasers obliged to pay the full price of an instrument in *cash, they could not buy one*. All letters of inquiry cheerfully answered. We have men for that *purpose alone*, so do not hesitate to write and tell us just how you can afford to buy.

D. H. BALDWIN & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers,
No. 236 Fourth Avenue.

☞ Tuning and moving orders promptly attended to. mr1 ThSa&Tuly

MEDICAL.

DR. LANCASTER'S
DISPENSARY,
313 Fourth Street, between Market and Jefferson Streets, near Market St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

DR. LANCASTER, a regular graduate in all the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women, and Venereal Diseases, with twenty years practice, continues to treat all PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL Diseases as a specialty.

SYPHILIS, the direst affliction of mankind, and unless thoroughly cured, entails untold evils on man, woman, and the offspring yet unborn, is arrested in its baleful extension, positively cured, and the poison entirely eradicated from the system.

GONORRHEA, cured in from two to five days.

GLEET AND STRICTURE, however obstinate and complicated, permanently cured.

CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT, causing loss of smell and offensive breath, and other unpleasant symptoms, successfully treated by a treatment mild and pleasant, yet so effective that it cures the worst cases, though the bones of the nose have become affected.

SKIN DISEASES, treated with eminent success.

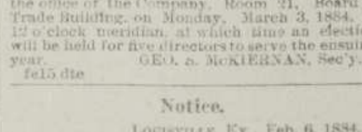
PILES, FISTULA, FISSURE, and all other diseases of the Rectum, cured without the use of the knife or caustic.

SPERMATORRHEA AND IMPOTENCY, the result of self-abuse and sexual excesses, causing Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, Debility, Dizziness, Dimness of sight, Indigestion, Defective Memory, Despondency, Aversion to Society and loss of Sexual Power, rendering Marriage improper and unhappy, positively cured in half the time usually required. The treatment does not interfere with business, nor expose the patient. Charges reasonable and CURES GUARANTEED. Consultation and correspondence confidential.

Office Hours—8 A. M. to 1 P. M.; from 2:30 to 6 and from 7 to 8 P. M. Sundays 9 to 10:30 A. M.

Address, DR. LANCASTER, as above.

30 DAYS' TRIAL DR. DYE'S



ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES are sent on 30 Days' Trial TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD, who are suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VITALITY, WASTING WEAKNESSES, and all those diseases of a PERSONAL NATURE, resulting from ABUSES and OTHER CAUSES. Speedy relief and complete restoration to HEALTH, VIGOR and MANHOOD GUARANTEED. Send at once for Illustrated Pamphlet free. Address

Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

nov24 Sa52&eow26

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Election Notice—Louisville Bridge Co.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville Bridge Company, will be held at the office of the Company, Room 21, Board of Trade Building, on Monday, March 3, 1884, at 12 o'clock meridian, at which time an election will be held for five directors to serve the ensuing year. GEO. A. McKIERNAN, Sec'y.

fe15 dte

Notice.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 6, 1884.

THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Western Financial Corporation will be held at its banking office, on Monday, February 18, 1884, between the hours of 9 and 2, for the purpose of electing nine directors, to serve during the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the meeting.

fe7 d12 H. M. BURFORD, Cashier

ORGANS, ETC.

ORCHESTRONE



Orguinettes, Musical Caskets and Musical Cabinets, Combination Organs, Automatic Organist,
AND ALL RELIABLE
Automatic Instruments
Prices from $3 to $500.

N. B.—A few of the favorite style "L" Orguinettes still on hand, which I will close out at $6, with 25 ft. Music.

EMILY TRIPP,

Dealer in Pianos, Organs, Music, Etc., 519 Fourth Ave., Louisville, Ky.

mr15 Satf 1orSp

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

South Bend Chilled Plow!

A general-purpose, two-horse plow, both right and left, with Wood or Iron Beam, with or without Wheel or Jointer, with Chilled or Steel Shares. The best Plow in America.



McGILL & TRUMAN, General Ag'ts, Louisville Ky.,
ja17 ThSa&Tu1m Dealers in Garden and Field Seeds and Implements.

WINES AND BRANDIES.

ADOLPH RASSINIER & CO.
WINES AND BRANDIES.
From France, Germany, Spain and Portugal,
Delivered direct from U. S. Bonded Warehouses.
Fine Kentucky Whiskies, Etc.
249 AND 251 FOURTH AVE., LOUISVILLE, KY.

PRESERVES.

SHAKER PRESERVES,
75 Cents Per Jar.
A. FONDA & SONS
339 FOURTH AVE.,
Direct Importers of Groceries, Wines and Havana Segars.

ROOFING MATERIAL.

ROOFS. CHAS. H. CONNER,
Corner Clay and Franklin Sts.

We Make Three Fire-proof Roofs:

COMPOSITION—The best roof for the least money in the world.
SLATE—From the choice quarries of this country. Large roofs and decorative slating a specialty.
IRON—Cheap, light and good. Can be applied by any one.
☞ Correspondence solicited. Telephone. mr20 TuTh&Sa

FOUNDERY.

PULLEYS, SHAFTING, HANGERS, COUPLINGS
A SPECIALTY.
☞ Send for List.
GRAINGER & CO.
Tenth Street, Louisville.
TuThS6&Sa

BUSINESS COLLEGE.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE
Masonic Temple, Northwest Cor. of Fourth and Green Sts., Louisville, Ky.
REAL PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING. NO TEXT BOOKS
School in session day and evening, all the year. No vacation. For circulars, etc., call at College or address BEN. C. WEAVER, Principal.
jy SaSu&Wely

MEDICAL.

VALUABLE INFORMATION
—TO—
PERSONS SUFFERING WITH DISEASES
OF THE
Liver, Kidneys and Bladder.

Read the following extracts from the U. S. and American Dispensatories, showing the medicinal virtues of Buchu and Pareira Brava:

"Buchu is gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the urinary organs, producing diuresis, and like all similar medicines, exciting diaphoresis when circumstances favor this effect. The Hottentots have long used it in a variety of diseases. From these rude practitioners, the remedy was borrowed by the resident English and Dutch physicians, by whose recommendation it was employed in Europe, and has come into general use. It is given chiefly in complaints of the urinary organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, and morbid irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate, and Retention or Incontinence of the Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy."

"Pareira Brava is tonic, aperient and diuretic. It was introduced into European practice so long ago as 1688, and enjoyed great reputation as a lithontriptic. It is recommended in Calculous Affections, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Leucorrhea, Dropsy and Jaundice. The purpose for which it is at present chiefly employed is for the relief of chronic diseases of the urinary passages. Sir Benjamin Brodie found it very useful in Chronic Inflammation of the Bladder, in allaying irritability of that organ and correcting the disposition to profuse mucous secretion; and it has subsequently come into general use in the same affections. Great advantage may often be derived from combining it, in this complaint, with other diuretics."

Wintersmith's Extract of Buchu and Pareira Brava has all the virtues of fresh Buchu Leaves, greatly increased in its efficacy by being combined with the other ingredients (Pareira Brava, Cubebs, Juniper Berries and Spirits of Nitre) in such a way as to add greatly to its curative power. It is a certain remedy for all diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsical Swelling, etc. It has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given. It is a specific remedy for diseases of the Prostate Gland, Retention of the Urine, Mucous Discharges, Gleet, Irritation of the Bladder, in short, for all diseases of the Urinary organs, whether existing in male or female. For many diseases peculiar to females it is of great service, and especially so is it at that period termed CHANGE IN LIFE. For Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suspension of Usual Periods, Ulcerated state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites, it is a specific remedy. It is a certain cure for Bed-wetting in Children. For weakness arising from early indiscretion, excess in youth, and dissipation, it will be found a specific.

It is not a secret nostrum, but is recommended and prescribed by our leading physicians. For sale by all druggists. Manufactured by C. H. WINTERSMITH.

ARTHUR PETER & Co., Louisville, Ky., General Wholesale Agents. fe2 dtf

OLD PAPERS.

OLD PAPERS
FOR SALE
AT THIS OFFICE.

MEDICAL.

DR. RICE,
37 Court Place, LOUISVILLE, KY.,

A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and the most successful, as his practice will prove.

Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.

Spermatorrhea and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, and producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, (night emissions by dreams), Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Physical Decay, Pimples on Face, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, etc., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are thoroughly and permanently cured. **SYPHILIS** positively cured and entirely eradicated from the system. **Gonorrhea, GLEET,** Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, (or Rupture), Piles and other private diseases quickly cured.

It is self-evident that a physician who pays special attention to a certain class of diseases, and treating thousands annually, acquires great skill. Physicians knowing this fact often recommend persons to my care. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent privately and safely by mail or express anywhere.

Cures Guaranteed in all Cases undertaken.

Consultations personally or by letter free and invited. Charges reasonable and correspondence strictly confidential.

A PRIVATE COUNSELOR

Of 200 pages, sent to any address, securely sealed, for thirty (30) cents. Should be read by all. Address as above. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P. M.

DR. WINTERSMITH'S
Tonic Syrup
—OR—
CHILL CURE
THE BEST.

It Cures Every Form of Fever and Ague, Dumb Chills, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers.

The Chill When Broken, Does Not Return.

THE reason of its superiority over Quinine and other remedies. In this disease there is always more or less derangement of the Liver, and often of the digestive organs. The remedies usually given have reference only to preventing the paroxysm or breaking the chill, without regard to the condition the system may be left in after the chills have been removed; whereas the mere breaking of the chill is but a small part of what is required to perfect a radical cure. The various organs of the body, more especially the Liver and the Stomach, must be brought into a healthy condition, otherwise a return of the chills will be the probable result. The true reason, therefore, why the relapses of Chills and Fever are so frequent is because they have never been more than half cured; that is, the causes which first produced the disease have never been removed. A proper use of WINTERSMITH'S TONIC never fails to cure the most obstinate cases of Fever and Ague.

☞ FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. ☜

ARTHUR PETER & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, Louisville, Ky.

110 POUNDS OF SUGAR

ARE put in every barrel of Hurley's Sarsaparilla, the great system-strengthener. The pounds of Iodide of Potash and the other materials make it the best blood-purifier in the world. True, tried and tested for 33 YEARS.

"Physicians recommend this great skin-disease curative."—[Fort Smith Herald.

"It invigorates the power of life."—[Gainesville Citizen.

"The only reliable Sarsaparilla."—[Boston Traveler.

Wholesale by R. A. Robinson & Co., Arthur Peter & Co., J. B. Wilder & Co., Alford, Nashouse & Co., Louisville, Ky. oc13 eodtf